The Korean Buddhists Federation

The Korean Journalists Union

The Korean Democratic Lawyers Association

The Korean Students Committee

The Korean Committee for Solidarity with the World People

The Korean Committee for Asian-African Solidarity

The Korean National Peace Committee

Pyongyang, June 24, 1979

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1979

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung warmly shakes hands with Comrade Deng Yingchao

Goodwill Envoy of Chinese People

KO/PT/SC

Comrade Deng Yingchao pays a courtesy call on the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung

At the invitation of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Comrade Deng Yingchao, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China, made an official friendship visit to our country.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung met Comrade Deng Yingchao many times and talked with her in a warm atmosphere overflowing with the feeling of friendship.

During her visit Comrade Deng Yingchao visited the old home at Mangyongdae where the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was born and spent his childhood, fostering a great revolutionary ambition, and inspected the Red Flag Mangyongdae Revolutionary School and educational and cultural institutions. She also inspected factories and enterprises in Hamhung.

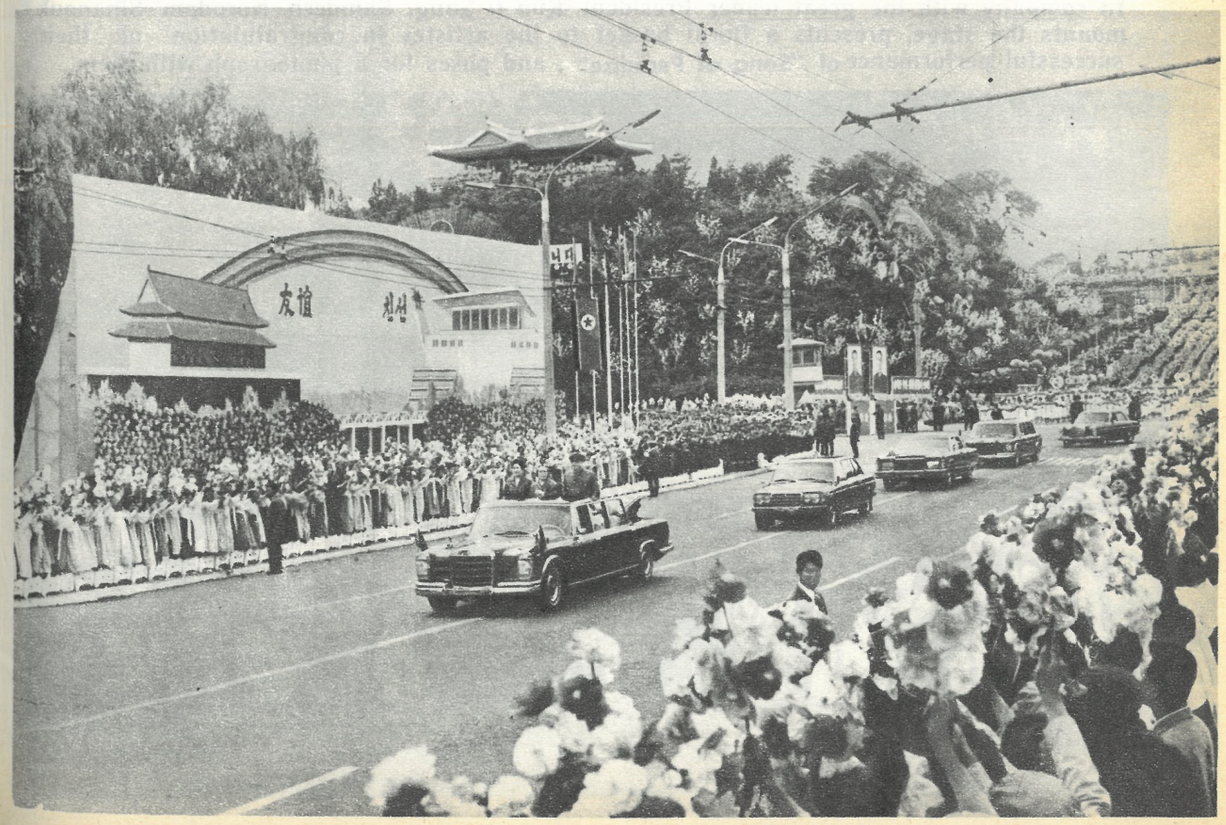
In company with the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung she saw a documentary "Comrade Zhou Enlai Who Left Lasting Exploits in the History of Korea-China Friendship" produced by the Korean Documentary Studio and a music and dance performance.

Our people warmly welcomed the goodwill envoy of the Chinese people everywhere.

The visit to our country by Comrade Deng Yingchao added another brilliant page to the history of Korea-China friendship and contributed to the strengthening and development of the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between our two Parties, two countries and two peoples.

Comrade Deng Yingchao presents a gift of best wishes to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung

Working people in Hamhung warmly welcome Comrade Deng Yingchao who has come together with the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung



Talks between the great leader President Kim Il Sung and Samdech Norodom Sihanouk

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk Visits Our Country

In company with the great leader President Kim Il Sung, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk mounts the stage, presents a floral basket to the artistes in congratulation of their successful performance of "Song of Paradise", and poses for a photograph with them

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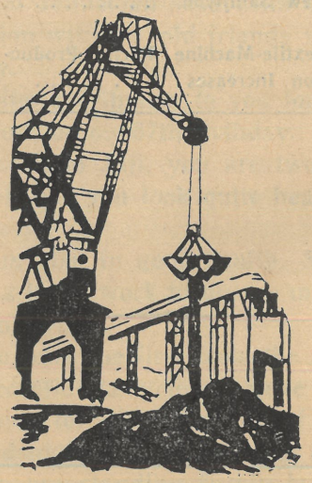

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INSIDE FRONT COVER: The landing point at the Rajin port where a unit of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army wiped out the Japanese imperialist aggressor troops in the sacred war for national liberation according to the great leader's Juche-based strategic policy

INSIDE BACK COVER: Machine-tool production increases

BACK COVER: On the Potong River

KIM IL SUNG

Talk with a Japanese Visitors' Group

May 5, 1979

I am glad that Messrs. Kuno Chuji and Antaku Tsunehiko have come to our country. Reunion with my old friends makes me very happy.

I offer my thanks to you for your congratulations on my 67th birthday.

Mr. Kuno Juji, you are two years older than I, but you look quite healthy for your age.

I am also in good health. Since we still have a lot of work to do, we must be healthy, mustn't we?

You were the first from the Japan Liberal-Democratic Party to organize the Dietmen's League for Promotion of Japan-Korea Friendship. We still remember it.

You are standing firmly by our cause of national reunification and giving a great help to the Koreans in Japan in their work for national rights. We are very grateful for this.

We are also happy to know that you are striving for closer friendship between the peoples of Korea and Japan.

At the moment the 35th World Table Tennis Championships are under way in our country. People from many other countries have come to Pyongyang on this occasion. Among them are those from the United States, West Germany, England and many other countries whose people have previously never visited our country. I think this will greatly contribute to cementing the solidarity between the Korean people and the peace-loving people the world over. It is very gratifying that this time people from many countries have come to this country.

However, it is a matter of regret that although we tried to form a united team with the south Korean side to enter the 35th Worlds, the players of south Korea did not come.

We proposed to the south Korean side to form a united team transcending the social system, religious belief, ideology and ideal in order to participate in the current World Championships. However, the south Korean side rejected it. This shows that the south Korean side has no desire for reunification.

What matters if a united team of table tennis players from north and south is formed? Table tennis is a sport. Difference in ideology offers no problem to sports. It would be good for a nation to form a united team to enter world championships. This could by no means be bad.

The south Korean side revealed that it has no intention of unity even in such minor things as table tennis. The south Korean authorities are opposed to national reunification.

However, the people want to reunify the country. We know that the sportsmen and other people in south Korea would like the north and the south to form a united team. When negotiations were held at Panmunjom to form a united team for the 35th World Table Tennis Championships, the south Korean pressmen who came there expressed a strong sympathy with the idea of a united team.

The US team taking part in the Pyongyang Worlds includes two Korean women who live in America. When Koreans are teaming up even with Americans, why should they not form a single team among themselves?

Of these Korean women, one has the American citizenship and the other is denizened in the United States. Regardless of this, we permitted them to come.

A large number of Korean residents in the United States came: a few as interpreters for the US team and others as tourists. Many American reporters also came. They say that Korea about which they heard only a bad propaganda in their own country, appears in reality to be a new world. They are good to say so. We have told them to visit our country once more in the future.

A Korean youth, an interpreter for the US team, met his mother after a long separation, and another, too, met his family. At the request of our compatriots from abroad, we find out their families for them.

Our country has many separated families. This is one of our national tragedies, which must be terminated as soon as possible.

You asked me about the details and prospects of the north-south dialogue for Korea's reunification. I would like to answer your question.

We have already explained our stand on the north-south dialogue in newspapers.

It will take a long time to explain all the particulars of the dialogue, and so you had better ask our officials concerned about the matter.

In the report I made at the 30th Anniversary Celebration of the Founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, I stated that we keep the door of dialogue open for the United States and that we do the same for the authorities and all the political parties of south Korea.

Later, at the first press conference this year the south Korean authorities expressed their readiness for a dialogue with us. So we regarded this as a response to our appeal.

We proposed to the south Korean side that talks be held between liaison personnel representing all the political parties and social organizations in the north and the south, and nominated our personnel for this purpose.

We appointed a Minister of the Administration Council as liaison delegate of the Government of our Republic, and a deputy director of a Department of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, a member of this Committee, as liaison delegate of the Party. And a vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Party was designated as liaison delegate of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland. As you see, we appointed representatives of the Government of the Republic, political parties and social organizations as our liaison delegates and sent them for the talks with the south Korean side.

The south Korean authorities, however, laid obstacles to the dialogue under various pretexts; among others, they alleged that our side was not represented by authoritative delegates and that our delegates were unidentified. Their pretexts were absurd. A Minister of the Administration Council was competent enough to represent the Government.

We issued a number of statements to the effect that the south Korean allegations were unwarranted.

From the outset, the south Korean side took a lukewarm attitude to the dialogue with our side and finally frustrated it. So the north-south dialogue is at a deadlock now.

What is essential to expediting the dialogue is for both the north and the south to take correct fundamental attitudes with regard to the question of reunification.

Judging from all the facts, we can see that the south Korean authorities are not disposed for reunification. They have no desire for the reunification of the country. They seek for the division and hope to maintain the present state of division. All their acts are still prompted from their stand to rig up "two Koreas".

Our stand is to reunify the country by all means. But the south Korean authorities' stand is to keep the country divided as "two Koreas". This is becoming clearer with the lapse of time.

Out of our desire to achieve national unity, even at a lower level, we proposed to form a single team with the north and south for the 35th World Table Tennis Championships held in Pyongyang, but the south Korean side even turned down this proposal. If the July 4 North-South Joint Statement should be respected as they profess, the south Korean authorities should have agreed at least to such a proposal on the principle of great national unity. But they are even afraid of forming a single team of sportsmen.

We proposed to the south Korean side that all military activities be terminated along the Military Demarcation Line with the opening of the north-south dialogue, and announced that we would do so effective on March 1.

However, precisely on March 1, the south Korean authorities started the largest military exercise they had ever held. This was tantamount to throwing a cold blanket over the north-south dialogue.

If they were really desirous of Korea's reunification and wanted to make the dialogue a success, why should the south Korean authorities hold a military exercise while the dialogue was going on? The large-scale war exercise jointly held by the United States and south Korea along the MDL means that they ignored and mocked at our reasonable proposal aimed at creating the atmosphere of dialogue and finding the ways and means for reunification.

Despite our repeated declarations that we have no intention of "invading south", they keep staging military exercises and stepping up military buildups in south Korea. US President Carter declared that he would have US armed forces withdrawn from south Korea, but he has gone back on his commitment.

To materialize the peaceful reunification of the country, we have also made it clear that we will not force any other system upon south Korea. We proposed to institute a confederation, leaving the present systems in the north and the south as they are.

As we do not oppose the social system in south Korea, so the south Korean authorities must not oppose the socialist system in the northern half. But they continue to augment their armed forces of aggression, clamouring about the fictitious "threat from the north". The present tension in the Korean peninsula is being created by the south Korean authorities.

As you said, these days the south Korean authorities are building a wall of reinforced concrete along the MDL, which is 10 metres thick at the bottom and 3 metres thick on the top.

If the south Korean authorities want the reunification of the country, why do they erect such a barrier? It shows that they are desperate to leave the nation divided for ever.

We proposed to the south Korean side that vilifying each other be stopped in order to make the north-south dialogue a success, and discontinued our broadcasting that had been criticizing the institutions in south Korea. But the south Korean side has not refrained from slandering our side.

We are doing all we can to bring about the north-south dialogue because we desire reunification. The south Korean authorities, however, do not want reunification, so they continue to act against the holding of the dialogue. Such being the situation, nothing can help. There can be no talk simply with the effort of one side, without both sides endeavouring for the goal. This is why the north-south talks are now at a stalemate.

Although the south Korean authorities are hampering the reunification of the home-

land, we have prospects for its realization. We have prospects because all our people want reunification. No one can deny this.

We will continue to maintain our stand in favour of the whole nation's great unity and the independent, peaceful reunification of the country. In the future, too, we will take every opportunity to make proposals for peaceful reunification and do our utmost for its realization.

Those who are against national reunification are in the minority, while the overwhelming majority is for it. Therefore, our people's aspiration for reunification will certainly be realized.

Now the whole world is for peace and against the tension. But the south Korean authorities seem to fail to see this reality. A peace treaty has been concluded between China and Japan, and diplomatic relations established even between China and the United States. I think this is normal in the relations between states and is favourable for peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

I think that in this favourable situation of the moment we must ease the tension between the north and the south and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country through the united efforts of the entire people.

Now, I would like to refer to the problem of relations between Korea and the United States.

In view of the fact that the US-China state relations had been opened up through the table tennis diplomacy, you have expressed a hope for the opening of contact between Korea and the United States and of the possibilities of improving the relations between the two countries, with the current World Table Tennis Championships in our country as the occasion. As for this, I think we must wait and see. The table tennis diplomacy between China and the United States has taken place between big countries and borne a great fruit. But, as for the problem of relations between Korea and the United States, I think that by its nature, it involves some difficulties to be solved that way.

But I think the World Table Tennis Championships will produce a great effect on the people of many countries in making them have a correct idea of our country. You said that the international demand for the resumption of the north-south dialogue in Korea would increase with the World Table Tennis Championships as the occasion. If things turn out that way, I think it will be a good thing.

As for our getting in touch with the Americans who are here for this WTTC, we don't know because we have not yet met them.

We will be able to know their intentions when our people meet them.

None of the Americans now here for the current WTTC has anything to do with state affairs. They are table tennis players and correspondents. What attitudes they will take we must wait and see. I don't think they have any special matters to raise even if they meet our people. We have already mentioned that it would be a good idea to exchange correspondents and sportsmen between Korea and the United States.

In our opinion, Americans should gradually correct their understanding of our country, and Korea-US relations will improve.

We have never met any US Congressman or person in authority, so it is impossible to know what Americans are thinking about. The question is that they should understand us correctly. We have already stated that the door is kept open for a dialogue with the United States.

Now, let me refer to the problem of Korea-Japan relations.

We are grateful to you, Messrs. Kuno Chuji and Antaku Tsunehiko, for having made great efforts to promote friendly relations between Korea and Japan.

There still remain a number of problems to solve in the promotion of relations between the two countries, but their relations are developing favourably at present.

I appreciate Japanese politicians and people of different sections for having done a lot to bring about the reunification of Korea and relax tension in the Korean peninsula, and I hope they will continue to give positive help to the Korean people in their struggle for the peaceful reunification of the country.

Easing the tension in Korea and achieving the reunification is advantageous to the Japanese people, too. So I believe that people of different strata belonging to the Liberal-Democratic Party and the Socialist Party and others of Japan will support and encourage our people's cause of national reunification.

There is a wide field for economic interchange between Korea and Japan.

Because of the effect of the cold front electric power was in short supply in our country for a while and this hindered our economic development to some extent. But these days this shortage has been eased completely. And, as we have made great effort to give precedence to the mining industry, knotty problems have been solved and the nation's economy as a whole is now developing rapidly.

According as the country's economic situation improves, we are now endeavouring to increase our foreign trade.

We hope that economic interchange between Korea and Japan will be stepped up still more. This, in my opinion, will be greatly helpful to the economic development of both countries.

As I pointed out in my New Year Address for this year, we put forward the credit-first principle in foreign trade and are striving to observe it.

We are planning not to conduct trade with socialist countries alone but to promote it with such neighbours as Japan, with third world countries, including Southeast Asian countries, and even with other capitalist countries.

When you, Mr. Kuno Chuji, came to our country and had a talk with me for the first time, you told me that it would be possible to promote economic interchange between Korea and Japan. I still remember what you said then.

I think it advisable for you to meet our officials concerned this time and consult with them how to promote trade and other aspects of economic interchange between Korea and Japan. It would also be beneficial to promote cultural exchange as well as economic interchange.

Also, there should be more mutual visits of Koreans and Japanese. Many Japanese delegations visited our country this year. I think such visits are necessary for deepening mutual understanding and developing relations between the two countries. To my mind, in future, too, Korea and Japan should exchange many delegations, thus further deepening mutual understanding.

In this way we should contribute jointly to the cause of peace in Asia.

Allow me to offer my warm welcome to you, Mr. Kuno Chuji, for revisiting our country and reiterate my gratitude for the great effort you have exerted for the Korean people's cause of reunification and for friendship between the peoples of Korea and Japan.

I feel grateful to you for your resolve to continue to strive for the Korean people's cause of reunification.

I am much delighted at our reunion today.

I would like you to come to this country oftener in the future. I will be pleased to see you frequently here in Korea, even if I can't visit Japan. I will gladly receive you as old friends of mine.

Please convey my greetings to people in Japan on your return home, especially to Mr. Utsunomiya Tokuma and other Japanese acquaintances of mine.

I am deeply grateful to you, Mr. Kuno Chuji, for the precious gift you have brought to me this time. I will have it preserved in the International Friendship Exhibition.

On the Juche Idea (7)

Substance of Establishment of Juche

The establishment of Juche is a fundamental question on which depends the issue of the revolution and construction.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Establishing Juche means, in short, adhering to the independent and the creative stand in the revolutionary struggle and the work of construction." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. VI, pp. 223-24.)

Establishing Juche aims, after all, at carrying out one's country's revolution well and, to do this, it is necessary to take the independent and creative stands with the attitude of a master towards the revolution and construction.

Here we explain only the independent stand.

The independent stand is an absolutely right stand the popular masses should take in the revolution and construction.

Only when the people of each country adhere firmly to such a stand can they establish Juche and vigorously push ahead with the revolution and construction.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Based on the interests of our people and on the interests of our revolution, our Party has always maintained a firm independent stand in mapping out all policies and lines through its own efforts and responsibly carrying out the revolution and construction on the principle of self-reliance." (Ibid., p. 257.)

The independent stand is a revolutionary stand of responsibly carrying out the revolution and construction to the end through one's own efforts. In other words, it is a revolutionary stand of bearing the responsibility for one's own destiny and shaping it by one's own efforts.

The independent stand is that of defending one's rights as a master of the revolution and construction, as a master of one's destiny and discharging one's responsibility as such.

The independent stand means, in the last analysis, observing two principles—maintenance of independence and adherence to the principle of self-reliance in the revolution and construction.

Maintenance of independence in the revolution and construction is one of main contents of the independent stand. It means deciding and solving independently all problems arising in the revolution and construction without the interference of others. In other words, it means settling all problems of the revolution and construction on one's own thinking, judgement and decision.

The independent stand in the revolution and construction is to protect the rights of one's nation and people and enable them to exercise their rights.

Another main content of that stand is adherence to the principle of self-reliance.

Adherence to this principle in the revolution and construction means carrying out one's country's revolution by one's own efforts.

This principle means accomplishing one's country's revolution by internal forces and conducting one's country's construction through one's people's labour with domestic resources.

This principle is required to discharge one's responsibility and duty as a master of the revolution and construction.

Each people have the duty to carry out responsibly their country's revolution and construction.

If they are to fulfil their responsibility and duty they must discard the spirit of relying on others and carry out their country's revolution and construction by their own efforts. Of course, it is difficult. Only by adhering to the principle of self-reliance is it possible to discharge one's responsibility and duty in the revolution and construction and overcome difficulties and hardships and succeed in the revolution and construction.

Why should one take the independent stand to establish Juche?

First, it is necessary to map out lines and policies conforming to the interests of one's people and the specific conditions of one's country and thoroughly execute them.

To formulate correct lines and policies and firmly defend and carry them into practice is the primary task to establish Juche.

The lines and policies decide the issue of one's country's revolution and construction. This important task can be fulfilled only by taking the independent stand in the revolution and construction.

The independent stand makes it possible to decide all policies and lines independently without the interference of others in keeping with the interests of one's people and the interests of one's country's revolution and thoroughly carry them out.

Secondly, only when one maintains the independent stand can one fight to the end for one's country's revolution in any difficulties and ordeals.

Establishment of Juche in the revolution and construction means, in essence, carrying out responsibly one's country's revolution, which is manifested in energetically pushing forward one's country's revolution without the slightest vacillation in any adversity. Its solution does not come of itself.

Only when one takes the independent stand and has the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance can one overcome difficulties and ordeals one encounters by one's efforts, believing in one's strength, and lead the revolution and construction to success, mobilizing the strength of one's people and domestic resources to the maximum.

Reality and life clearly show that only when the independent stand is maintained in the revolution and construction can one attain genuine freedom and independence, happiness and prosperity.

(To Be Continued)

Alrama Ikbal College "Study Group of Kimilsungism" Inaugurated in Pakistan

Recently the Alrama Ikbal College "Study Group of Kimilsungism" was formed in Pakistan under the Karachi-Pakistan University students' "Study Group of Kimilsungism."

A portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was placed with full respect on the platform.

On display at the meeting hall were the immortal classics of the great leader.

A letter to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was unanimously adopted at the meeting amid a loud applause of the attendants.

Chairman of the Karachi-Pakistan University students' "Study Group of Kimilsungism" spoke at the meeting.

He emphasized:

It has now become a world trend to study the unique Juche idea fathered by the great leader of the Korean people President Kim Il Sung. The independent era demands the settlement of all problems according to the principles of Juche. It is therefore a sacred duty and honour of us youth to profoundly study the Juche idea.

The attendants heartily wished the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung a long life and good health, shouting "Long live the great President Kim Il Sung!" and "Long live the great Juche idea!" at the top of their voice.

Lasting Exploit Which Will Shine Forever in National History

(On the Occasion of the 60th Anniversary of the Kuantien Meeting)
Attendants:
Pak Mun Gwon, Bachelor and Associate Professor of Juche Idea Institute under the Academy of Social Science
Kim Ryang Il, Study Room Chief of the Korean Revolution Museum

Pak: August this year marks the 60th anniversary of the historic Kuantien Meeting convened and guided by Kim Hyong Jik, father of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and the outstanding leader of the anti-Japanese national liberation movement in our country. The Kuantien Meeting was a meeting of epochal significance in changing the course of the anti-Japanese national liberation movement in our country from the nationalist to the communist. I am very glad to have a dialogue with you on this significant anniversary.

Kim: So am I.

The materials on the Kuantien Meeting and his revolutionary activities in that period show that this meeting was a turning-point in overcoming the essential weaknesses and limits of the former anti-Japanese national liberation movement and newly developing it under the banner of the advanced ideology.

Pak: In order to correctly understand the historical position and role of the meeting we, I think, must first of all know the historical background of the meeting.

Kim: Kim Hyong Jik shifted the theatre of revolutionary activities to the area along the Amnok-gang River and deeply studied the new advanced ideology, while energetically working to organize anti-Japanese bodies there. Around this time, in spring of 1919, the nationwide March First Popular Uprising broke out in our country.

The all-people uprising to restore the lost country dealt a severe blow to the Japanese imperialist aggressors and greatly promoted the national awakening of the Korean people. But it ended in failure for the lack of the working-class leadership and lukewarmness and nonresistance of the bourgeois nationalists who led this movement.

The bourgeois nationalists' attempt to gain Korea's independence with the "support" of the foreign imperialists proved an idle dream and an anti-popular and anti-national act hindering the revolutionary struggle of the people and helping the imperialists in their aggressive design.

Pak: After the March First Popular Uprising the Japanese imperialists' suppression and murder became more outrageous but workers, peasants and progressive youth fought the Japanese imperialist aggressors more bravely.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The period of bourgeois nationalist movement came to an end with the March First Uprising as a momentum and the national-liberation struggle of the working class and other Korean people, under the banner of Marxism-Leninism, entered a new stage."

The popular uprising demonstrated the patriotic fighting spirit and revolutionary zeal of the Korean people and dealt a heavy blow to the Japanese imperialist aggressors but fully revealed the limits and weaknesses of bourgeois nationalism. Bourgeois nationalism could not represent the Korean people's national liberation movement and the period of bourgeois nationalist movement ended and the national liberation struggle of the Korean people entered a new stage.

The popular uprising raised a new requirement before the times and the people. Kim Hyong Jik grasped promptly the prevailing situation and the new requirement of the revolution and held in August 1919 the historic Kuantien Meeting to show how to develop the anti-Japanese national liberation movement in our country.

Kim: The meeting was attended by O Dong Jin, Chang Chol Ho, Kang Je Ha and district heads and liaison men of the Korean National Association. At the meeting he said:

"Greatly inspired and awakened by the victory of the Russian proletarian revolution, the proletariat of various countries in the world are intensifying their struggle against the imperialist aggressors and the domestic reactionary rulers.

To meet the unanimous desire of our nation for the country's restoration and the changed situation we must all fight energetically to defeat Japanese imperialism with our own strength and build a new society which guarantees the rights of the have-nots.

For this purpose we must spread the advanced thought among the broad popular masses and awaken and vigorously mobilize them in the sacred war of national restoration.

This is the way we must follow and the only way left to save our twenty million compatriots from dire distress."

His strategic policy to defeat Japanese imperialism with the strength of our nation and build a new society good for the have-nots to live in was a guiding compass showing the clear-cut purpose of the national liberation revolution and its bright prospect; it fully reflected the law of the development of our revolution and the requirement of the obtaining situation. He clarified the independent stand of defeating imperialism with our nation's strength and winning the decisive victory in the national liberation movement.

He formed in 1917 and guided the Korean National Association, an anti-Japanese underground revolutionary organization which was the most steadfast in the stand against imperialism and the largest in our country at the time.

Pak: Yes, he did. In its aim the National Association clarified the independent stand that the country's independence and national liberation could be won only when the Koreans relied on their own strength. The independent stand expounded at the Kuantien Meeting was the very stand that he had held fast to in his anti-imperialist struggle.

Kim: At the meeting Kim Hyong Jik also stressed the need of armed struggle. He said that armed enemy should be met with arms.

As he said an old man who came out in the March First Popular Uprising was slain by Japanese sword and even a child of six was shot, shouting "Long live Korean independence!" Putting forward the policy of armed struggle, he declared that if they

Kim Hyong Jik, the outstanding leader of the anti-Japanese national liberation struggle, guides the Kuantien Meeting

equipped people with the new progressive thought and organized and mobilized them they could defeat Japanese imperialism with arms.

Pak: Now I see again his policy was quite right. All attendants, in stirring excitement and joy, cried to each other: "Now we have found the road to independence." And they firmly determined to do their best to execute his revolutionary policy.

Kim: A great deal of materials on his activities to implement the policy of the Kuantien Meeting have been found. His activities were conducted in top secret and had great width and depth. So many materials still remain undiscovered, I believe.

Pak: Kim Hyong Jik sent the October letter to the organizations of the National Association, while imbuing the patriotic people with the progressive thought. After the meeting he went into among the broad masses of patriotic people and told them about the liberation struggle of the oppressed people in the world, the aggressive and predatory nature of imperialism, the brutality of Japanese imperialist colonial rule over Korea and the harsh exploitation of workers and peasants.

Kim: The spread of the progressive thought was closely combined with the struggle against national reformism.

Pak: Yes, it was.

Kim: Also he closely rallied around the Korean National Association and other anti-Japanese revolutionary organizations workers, peasants, youth and students, patriotic intellectuals, religionists, middle and small industrialists and traders and other broad anti-Japanese masses. There were such mass organizations as the Youth Association, the Friendship Association, the Old Men's Society and so on at home and abroad.

Pak: The Association for Accelerating the Union of the Nationalist Organizations formed by Kim Hyong Jik was a little different from the nationalist organizations, wasn't it?

Kim: Yes, it was. At the time there were many independence movement bodies. While building up the main forces of the anti-Japanese national liberation movement, Kim Hyong Jik made great efforts to unite and educate those engaged separately in the independence movement and organize and mobilize them for the anti-Japanese national liberation struggle.

Pak: He also strove to form a new armed body and led the Independence Army units to wage an active armed struggle against Japanese imperialism. Armed units involving members of the Korean National Association vigorously conducted military activities in the border areas and deep in the homeland, terrifying the Japanese imperialists.

As the struggle to change the course of the national liberation movement was closely combined with the revolutionary armed activities, the national liberation movement grew stronger than ever before.

Kim: You are right. As mentioned above, after the Kuantien Meeting the struggle to change the course of the national liberation movement from the nationalist to the communist was conducted dynamically and extensively under the guidance of Kim Hyong Jik.

Pak: He made a scientific analysis of the trend of the world revolution and the prospect of the anti-Japanese national liberation movement in our country, put forward a clear-cut line of struggle and correctly organized and led the struggle for its realization, and thus put on the right track the anti-Japanese national liberation movement of our country which was suffering faillings and ordeals. Really his exploits will shine forever in our national history.

Kim: Indeed. But, Kim Hyong Jik, the outstanding leader of the anti-Japanese national liberation movement in our country, who fought energetically with a grand plan to chase Japanese imperialism out of our country and build a new society free from exploitation and oppression on this land, to our regret, died too early.

The great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung created the immortal Juche idea, set forth the Juche-based revolutionary line and led the glorious anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle to brilliant victory, and built on this land a new society free from exploitation and oppression, a socialist paradise where the people can enjoy an independent and creative life to their hearts' content.

Pak: On the occasion of the significant 60th anniversary of the Kuantien Meeting our people recollect with deep emotion Kim Hyong Jik who performed precious exploits for the development of the anti-Japanese national liberation movement and renew their firm determination to splendidly complete the revolutionary cause started by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. So much for today.

Victorious Anti-Japanese Revolutionary Struggle and National Liberation

This year our people significantly greet the 34th anniversary of the country's liberation by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the peerless patriot and national hero, through the victorious anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

The brilliant victory of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and national liberation is the lasting revolutionary exploit performed by the great leader for the country and people and was a historic event which opened up a new prospect for building an independent sovereign state on this land.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has said:

"The Korean Communists led the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle to a victorious conclusion, and thereby restored their national sovereignty usurped by the Japanese imperialists, achieved the country's independence and opened up broad prospects for the building of a new society."

In the grim days when the oppression of the Korean people by the Japanese imperialist brigands reached its zenith and the Korean nation was at the crossroads of life and death, when all forms of struggles were repeating setbacks on account of their limitations and fundamental weaknesses, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung adopted an entirely new path for the Korean revolution under the banner of the immortal Juche idea and organized and led the heroic anti-Japanese armed struggle, and thus brought about a radical turn in the anti-Japanese national liberation struggle and the communist movement in our country.

With him assuming the leadership of the Korean revolution our people had their great leader whom they had eagerly looked for in indescribable sufferings and ordeals and greeted a new revolutionary era when they hewed out their destiny for themselves as the master of their destiny under his leadership.

Landing operations in Unggi

The heroic anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and led by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was a glorious revolutionary struggle which takes the most brilliant place in the long history and revolutionary movement of our people and the first revolutionary war waged under the revolutionary banner of Juche in a colonial, semi-feudal society; it was a great revolutionary struggle which demonstrated clearly the truth of the Juche idea that one is the master of one's own destiny and one also has the ability to shape one's own destiny and its indestructible vitality.

In the whole period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander, always solved creatively all problems arising in our revolution and armed struggle from the Juche position. Even in complicated and unfavourable circumstances he took the initiative, applied superb military strategy and guerrilla tactics and dealt one severe blow after another to the enemy. Thus he at last defeated the Japanese imperialist brigands and brilliantly achieved the historic cause of national liberation.

The victory of the anti-Japanese armed struggle which demonstrated the heroic stamina of our people and upheld their dignity was the shining victory of his immortal Juche idea, his unique strategy and tactics and his outstanding leadership and the great victory of our people rallied around him.

He not only led the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle to a shining victory and liberated the country but also built up the brilliant revolutionary traditions of our Party in the crucible of the struggle.

The glorious revolutionary traditions of Juche are the firm lasting foundation stone and the eternal ideological and spiritual fountainhead of unbreakable strength, wisdom and high pride for our people.

The history of over three decades after national liberation is a proud one of creation and construction. In the period the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, brilliantly embodying the immortal Juche idea and the glorious revolutionary traditions, built an ever-prosperous independent and sovereign socialist state, their paradise, on this land.

Our people's struggle for building a new society, a new life, in the liberated country was arduous. They had to carry on revolution and construction in the difficult conditions where the country is divided, everything was destroyed and the enemies at home and abroad worked ceaselessly to hinder our progress.

But the great leader led all struggles of our people to victory with his outstanding and seasoned leadership and extraordinary revolutionary sweep and brought about a radical change in the lot and destiny of our people.

Our people successfully carried out the two stages of serious social revolutions, the grim Fatherland Liberation War and the historic task of industrialization and raised our revolution and construction to present heights. All their victories and miracles are entirely due to the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and their single-hearted intense loyalty to him.

Our people could build in a short span of time a most dignified, strong socialist state, independent, self-supporting and self-defensive, and achieve the greatest-ever national prosperity and enjoy boundless happiness as they had respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il Sung as their great leader for the first time in the long history of thousands of years.

Under his intelligent guidance, our people have waged a nationwide struggle to reunify the country and establish national sovereignty in the whole land, as well as the struggle for independence, sovereignty and socialist construction in the northern half of the Republic.

Due to the moves of partitionists within and without, however, our country has been divided for over 30 years now, bringing great sufferings to our people.

Our Party and the Government of the Republic have consistently followed the policy to reunify the country independently without any foreign interference and peacefully on a democratic basis, and advanced many just and reasonable proposals and made every effort for their realization.

The reunification of the divided country is the greatest national desire of the entire Korean people and their supreme task whose fulfilment does not allow any further delay.

The socialist construction in the northern half of the Republic is the sure guarantee of early national reunification and splendid completion of our revolutionary cause.

Highly proud of making revolution under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who started the glorious revolutionary cause of Juche and led our revolution along the road of victory and glory for half a century, our people are devoting themselves to the revolution led by him, carrying forward the brilliant revolutionary traditions established during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

Only greater victory is in store for our people who are moving ahead under the leadership of the glorious Party, upholding the banner of great Juche idea.

Ho Hang Jong

Great Love

—A Story about Deliverance of a Girl Mechanic at a TV Relay Station on Mountaintop over 2,000 Metres above the Sea from the Brink of Death—

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Attaching the greatest importance to people in every respect and serving them—this is precisely the requirement of the Juche idea."

There are ones over 2,000 metres above the sea among TV relay stations in our country.

The story about the deliverance of an ordinary girl mechanic at a TV relay station from the brink of death shows how much our socialist system values man.

For a Girl's Life

One day late last year a girl lay in bed for an unknown disease at the TV relay station far away from the capital city of Pyongyang.

She was mechanic Shin Ok Hui of the station, 24 years old.

A doctor of the clinic at the forestry station came to see her but her fever did not abate.

The temperature dropped to 40 degrees below zero and the snowstorm beating hard against the windows seemed to fly away the house.

She only struggled against pain from time to time and had no breath and pulse and her consciousness was dimming.

Instantly it was reported to the general command of the Ministry of Communications. And then it was conveyed to a leading official of the Ministry of Communications and the organs concerned.

That night the leading official was charged with emotion, the receiver in his hand.

The wind was lightly shaking the windows.

He seemed to be seeing a high and solitary mountain deep under the snow in a distant place.

A few minutes later an official of the TV relay station got a telephone call from Pyongyang and ran over to the dormitory where the patient lay from the control room.

He did not know how he opened the door of the dormitory, crying "Helicopter... helicopter is coming!"

But the patient was still in a coma.

The day was breaking.

Mechanics went out to remove the snow from the place where the helicopter would land. They looked up at the distant sky over the capital city, removing the snow and building fire. They were happy at the thought that they were not alone and they were always under the loving care of the great leader though they are on the faraway mountaintop.

The drone of a helicopter came from afar, cutting through the howling snowstorm.

"The helicopter's coming! Helicopter!"

Li of the machine room went halfway up the relay tower and cried.

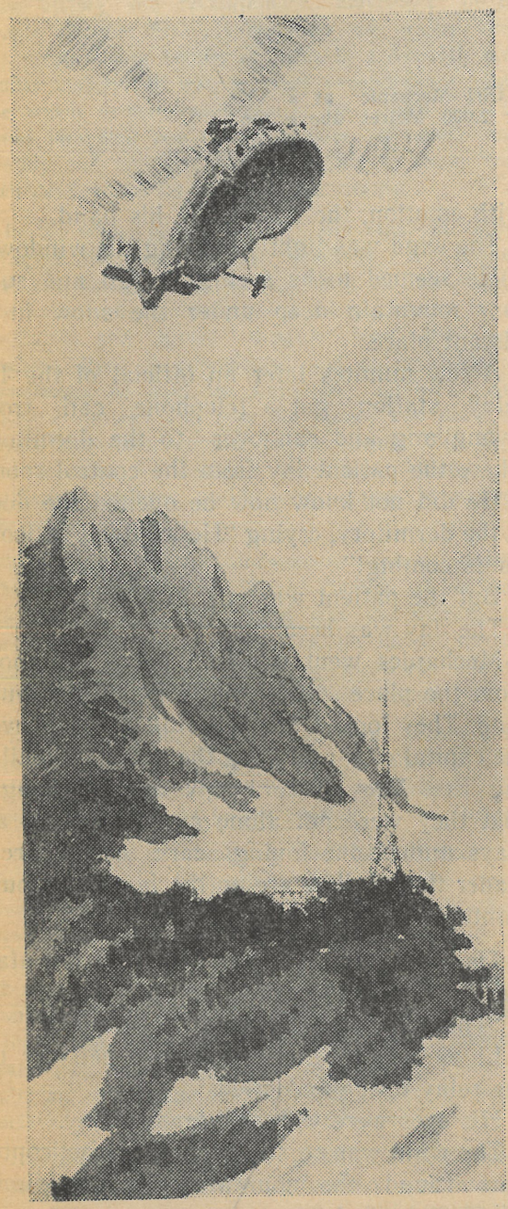
His eyes were wet with tears of joy.

The wind was so strong that the helicopter flew round the mountaintop three times before it landed.

People of the relay station ran over to the helicopter. The helicopter carrying the patient started for a hospital in the nearby provincial capital.

But they stood still a long while in the

Love-Revived Life



raging snowstorm, moved by the fatherly love of the great leader for a nameless ordinary girl on the distant and steep mountaintop.

Shortly after the patient was carried to the medical college hospital in the provincial capital.

The story about great love for a patient on the verge of death spread instantly throughout the hospital.

Moved by the great love of the Party, old doctors and young nurses gathered around the patient.

At first glance they knew the patient was on the brink of death.

Their hearts beat with one thought that they should bring her to life even by working a miracle.

Doctors took emergency measures and had an emergency consultation to save the patient.

Doctress Chang Ha Son of the respiratory organ department proposed to take charge of her. The consultation appointed her as the doctress in attendance and organized a treatment group of director, vice-director in charge of technical matters and department chiefs.

They examined the patient who could neither see nor hear on account of general paralysis and had even a consultation but could not know the name of her disease.

They began comprehensive examination of the patient again.

Another urgent telephone call from the capital city of Pyongyang asked how the matter stood with the patient, what was the name of disease and if more medical workers or medicines were needed.

They felt boundlessly grateful to the country for its great concern for an ordinary girl mechanic, from which they gained fresh strength and courage.

Her disease was identified and treatment started.

But she did not recover her consciousness within a week.

The doctress stayed at her bedside many a day.

She was mother of a suckling.

One day her mother-in-law came to see her.

"Is the girl a little better?"

"No."

"No?"

There was a cloud on the mother-in-law's face.

The doctress thought of her baby whom she had not seen for days.

Her mother-in-law read her mind and said earnestly to her:

"The whole country follows you. You must not forget even a moment that the fatherly love of the great leader is realized through you but bring her back to life at any cost."

She put wrapped containers of warm food in her daughter-in-law's hands and walked towards the door. She turned round and told her daughter-in-law never to worry about her baby.

Thanks to the deep love of the medical workers and many other people the patient began to recover consciousness and revive.

She gradually recovered from paralysis and sat on bed.

Stories about devoted service of Chang Ha Son and other medical workers to the patient are too many to tell.

One day Chang Ha Son was writing the case history. "One leg's recovery from paralysis is impossible...." Thus she wrote and could not go on and was lost in deep thought.

She could never leave the patient lame. She crossed off what she was writing. She thought of what else she could do to treat the patient.

To make her brains function she thought of donating fresh warm blood and transfused her own blood into the patient.

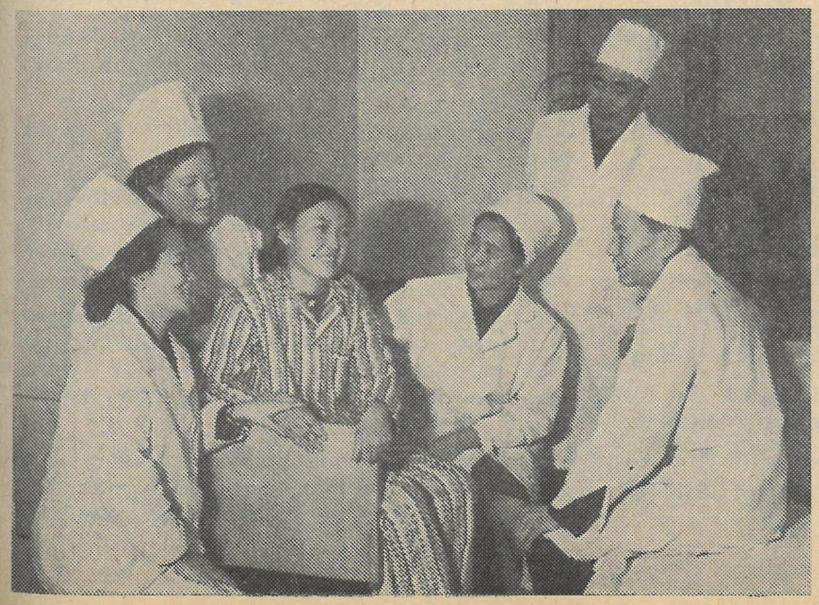
Her simple and good idea produced a very wonderful effect.

When the patient began to get well, precious tonics came to her from the capital city of Pyongyang.

Receiving tonics for complete recovery, the girl mechanic shed tears of gratitude.

The revived mechanic, Shin Ok Hui, will tell people for a long long time how great and precious is the happiness our people enjoy under the tender care of the great leader.

Pak Ho Gil



Shin Ok Hui saved from the brink of death

Loving Care for a Miner

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Our Party has pushed ahead with the revolution and construction, always identifying itself with the masses and relying on the strength of the people in accordance with the Juche idea. This has been fully justified."

The great leader regards our working class as the leading class, the main force of our revolution, and always takes loving care of it.

Here is a story about his fatherly love for an ordinary miner, Li Jin Su.

* * *

In April 1961 the fatherly leader, who goes everywhere people live, visited the Komdok Mine in the deep valleys of the Machonryong range which is so high and steep that even flying clouds are said to go round it.

First he went down by pit car to the April 5 pit thousands of feet underground to see miners.

At the cutting face he warmly pressed the hands of workers and fully understood their working conditions.

He had a consultation with leading functionaries and workers of the mine where he spoke about the need to find more ores of high quality and taught them in detail how to conduct geological prospecting, construct pits and increase mineral production considerably.

The tunnelling platoon leader Li Jin Su also attended the consultation.

The whole mine which received the visit and important teaching of the great leader bubbled over like a boiling pot with joy and emotion and the miners seemed to move mountains at a breath to execute his teaching.

Jin Su renewed his resolution and did his utmost to carry out the great leader's teaching.

He and his platoon men decided to take charge of the place hardest in the mine to work and moved there.

He went into the pit earlier than his men every morning to make full preparations for the day's work, got his men to take good care of machines and equipment and took the lead in technical innovation.

Thus his platoon carried out its First Seven-Year Plan assignments in a little over three years.

In the course of this fruitful struggle this platoon received the "Chollima Honour Prize" and its members were welded together into a collective of miners boundlessly faithful to the fatherly leader.

In May 1968, Jin Su attended the Second National Meeting of the Vanguards in the Chollima Workteam Movement held in presence of the great leader.

The fatherly leader met attendants of the meeting and encouraged them to new feats in their work, hearing the report and their speeches.

Towards the end of one morning sitting, he stressed that if we were to build both the economy and defences well it was very important to increase the production of nonferrous metals and wanted to hear the speech of a worker from the Komdok Mine at the afternoon sitting.

Jin Su mounted the rostrum to speak on behalf of his mine.

He was so happy to see the fatherly leader again and speak in his presence that he choked up.

Looking affectionately at him, the great leader urged him to speak.

At last he began to speak about the results of their efforts to execute the fatherly leader's teaching and their perfectly happy life.

He reported to the great leader that they had nearly doubled their production through their energetic efforts and that they were eating every day milk given by cows which he had sent.

The respected and beloved leader was very glad, saying that was very good. He even asked about the head of milch cows and praised them for their good results.

Listening attentively to him, the great leader asked him to talk more about the pride of the mine.

It was an expression of his deep trust in the workers of the mine.

After his on-the-spot guidance to the mine he discussed the production of the mine with the leading officials in the mining industry many times and settled everything needed for the miners' life.

The Komdok Mine owes its successes entirely to the fatherly leader's wise guidance and deep concern.

Jin Su was hesitant and could not go on speaking.

The great leader knew why, and, smiling benignly at Jin Su, said he would speak for him if he could not. And he related the steady upsurge in production which the Komdok miners were bringing about and their wives who were raising many domestic animals and keeping house well.

He had a loving look at the worker, said that he had done much work and proposed to invite him to the rostrum.

Jin Su seated himself near him on the rostrum amid the stormy applause of the attendants.

He firmly resolved to carry out unconditionally the instructions of the fatherly leader on working a fresh upswing given at the meeting.

As soon as he came back to the mine in stirring excitement, he rushed into the pit.

He told his platoon members about the honourable task given by the fatherly leader to the Komdok miners and his great love for and trust in them and called them to greater innovations in production.

His platoon took charge of a place in the youth pit where working conditions were worst.

The great leader's fatherly love aroused in their hearts boundless loyalty to him and made them work a new miracle.

Jin Su, who always gives priority to deeds over words, took the lead himself in overcoming difficulties in their way.

His platoon thus carried out in half a year the yearly production plan accounting for nearly half the pit's plan and surpassed the Seven-Year Plan assignment twice.

In November 1970, when preparations for the Six-Year Plan were in full swing, the respected and beloved leader called Jin Su to the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea as its delegate.

He was very glad to see the fatherly leader again and even had the honour of giving a toast to him on behalf of the workers at a grand banquet arranged in celebration of the Party Congress.

He respectfully bowed to the great leader beloved by our people and gave him a toast, heartily wishing him a long life in good health in the name of the Komdok miners and all other workers of the country.

The fatherly leader knew him and inquired after his health. And he encouraged him to cut more ores.

His words of encouragement moved him to tears.

He was born as a hillside plot tiller's son and had worked with the mine from 12 years of age, draining the cup of humiliation to the bottom as a ruined nation.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung even designated a place of honour for him, which he could not forget forever.

Jin Su's tears were those of gratitude, joy and pledge.

Later Jin Su attended the celebrations of the fatherly leader's 60 birthday and of the 30th birthday of the glorious Workers' Party of Korea and had photographs taken with the respected and beloved leader, was awarded "Kim Il Sung Order," and received precious gifts to be handed down from generation to generation.

He had all this honour thanks to the fatherly leader.

His love for the miner is boundless indeed.

Under his tender care Jin Su is now working his hardest at a post in the mining industry, living a happy life.

His love is not confined only to this miner.

He always takes fatherly care of our workers and all other people.

"Black Gold"-Hunters

There is a big mountain called Ahobiryong over 1,300 metres above the sea on the borders of Kangwon and South Pyongan Provinces.

There are still many places with no footprints of man found in the mountain. Power lines are now going across high peaks and deep valleys and a motor zigzag is appearing.

Are these to build a big factory or a town? No.

Prospectors are coming here for their work.

They belong to the Chonnae geological prospecting corps searching for coal deposits.

There is a big geological map on a wall of the chief engineer's room.

It is marked in various colours.

It has also a footnote.

The map clearly shows the operating mines with inexhaustible deposits, coal fields with bright prospects and places where drilling operations are going ahead and places where prospecting should be continued.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"To develop the mining industry, we should give priority to geological prospecting. The ranks of prospecting workers and the technical equipment in this field should be further reinforced so as to expand this work and do it more thoroughly."

Through the prospectors' efforts to thoroughly implement the great leader's instructions, large mines have been opened to produce high-caloried anthracite in the virgin land which had been forsaken for thousands of years and many medium and small coal mines are now developed. Thus, the area is turning into an anthracite-producing centre with a bright prospect.

These underground-treasure hunters have striven to execute the great leader's instructions unconditionally and thoroughly with an intense loyalty to him, well aware of the importance of their revolutionary duty.

This geological prospecting corps was formed in the spring of 1952, when the fierce Fatherland Liberation War was at its height.

Confident of victory in the war, the great leader formed prospecting teams of technicians and sent them to different places, saying that the building of factories and towns after the war would need large quantities of underground resources.

This corps started with a drilling machine, a motor and 17 men. But now it has become an enterprise with modern apparatuses.

Members of the surveying company advancing across steep mountains

It consists of able technicians who can do comprehensive prospecting of coal resources including prospecting for future and immediate mining and operational prospecting. The first tunneling company of the prospecting corps has overfulfilled its plan assignments every year for 25 years now.

It has already carried out its first half-year plan assignments at over 180 per cent. In these months its tunneling speed is 1.5 times higher than before.

Such innovations are made by drilling, surveying and other companies.

Under the tender care of the fatherly leader, prospectors' life is always full of optimism, though they work in a solitary place far away from town and village.

Whenever they change their place of work they build their comfortable dormitory before installing drilling machines and are provided with every living condition.

The new generation of prospectors are succeeding their fathers.

Seventeen prospectors of the corps formed during the war are now in the frosty years of life.

Their drilling machines are now handed to their sons and daughters.

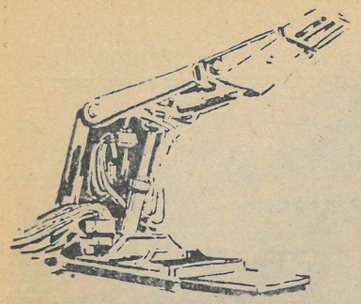
The prospectors are increasing the national wealth, crossing high mountains and deep valleys, in rain or snow or whether people recognize them or not. So they are called "scouts of underground resources," "performers of feats."

These dependable prospectors are greatly contributing to ceaselessly exploiting underground resources and rapidly developing the mining industry, the first process of production.

Kwon Hong Sik

To discover another coal field

During rest



More Machines and Equipment to Collieries

One day late in January a long train was puffing along rails into the Ryongrim Colliery under the Anju Coal Complex, a coal producer in the western region of our country.

Every waggon was fully loaded with machines and equipment.

Workers and technicians of the Pyongyang Coal Mining Machine Factory were coming to this colliery with highly-efficient machines and equipment made by them.

With the mind of the colliers they brought the machines and equipment, assembled them and even made a trial run of them.

The Pyongyang Coal Mining Machine Factory is one of the big mining machine factories in our country.

The factory started production in the postwar rehabilitation and construction period. At the beginning it was a small factory making small coal cars and accessories of machines.

As the national economy strengthened, its production and technical equipments steadily improved and increased.

It is in serial production of hydraulic props, chain conveyor, anthracite selectors, drilling machines and other mining machines and over 120 kinds of parts and accessories of coal mining machines.

Its products are greatly contributing to making mining machines and equipment large-sized, modernized and high-speed.

Hydraulic prop is its chief product.

One day in August 1970, before the historic Fifth Congress of the Party, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung saw a new-type hydraulic prop made by workers and technicians of the factory in honour of the Party Congress. He heard the explanation of its powers and performance and highly praised them, saying that they had made a very good thing.

In December 1970, after he called the entire Party and people to the fulfilment of the grand Six-Year Plan at the Party Congress, he convened a meeting of the Political Committee of the Party Central Committee.

At the meeting he discussed the problem of markedly increasing the production of coal, the chief source of power and raw material in our country, and gave the factory the task of mass-producing hydraulic props and mining machines and equipment for comprehensive mechanization at collieries.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The application of the mechanized stope supports will cut down nearly by half the existing work force at cutting faces, yet increase per-worker daily output 3.7 times."

To repay the deep political trust of the great leader and carry out the honourable task given by him, the workers and technicians of the factory brought about unprecedented miracles and innovations in production of mining machines and equipment.

They fulfilled their Six-Year Plan assignments a year and half ahead of schedule. In 1978 they increased the production of hydraulic props and mining machines and equipment 1.5 times and that of accessories nearly 2 times as against 1976.

The great leader paid deep attention to turning the factory into a modern mining machine plant.

With a high sense of responsibility as master of the revolution, workers and technicians of the factory, together with three-revolution team members, made by themselves more than 50 kinds of machines and equipment including a 1,000-ton press, side milling cutters, a 750-ton air hammer and increased the production capacity of their factory.

From the beginning of this year they are overfulfilling their plan assignments, 1.3 times higher than last year's, every month and carried out their first half-year plan assignments by April 15.

The workers and technicians of the cast steel and cutting shops always keep the production of materials three months ahead. Forging workers and technicians sharply raised the proportion of stamped and molded goods, introduced a new continuous heating method, and thus they are attaining the high goal set by themselves with existing equipment and manpower.

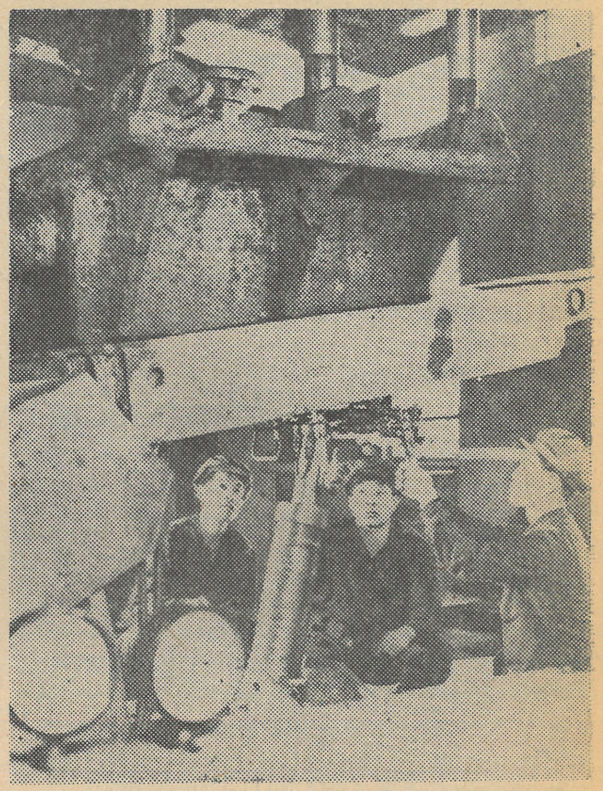
The youth processing shop is also working innovations.

The mechanics of the shop streamlined production processes, applied tools and jigs and doubled or trebled their daily cutting and processing efficiency.

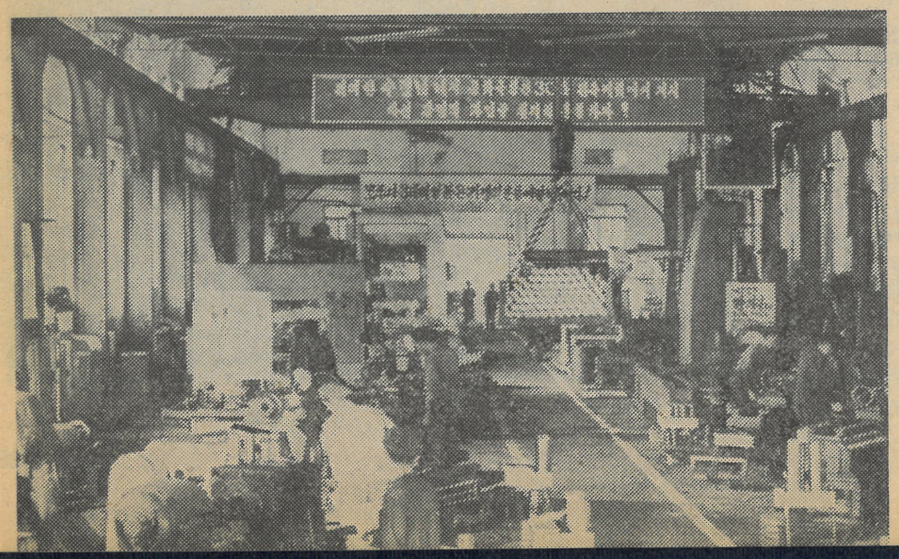
As material production and processing capacity increases, the assemblers of the finishing shop are striving to increase the assembling speed.

Thanks to the intense loyalty of the workers of this factory mightily supporting the coal front, coal production grows daily at the Anju and other collieries in the country.

Kwon Hak Il

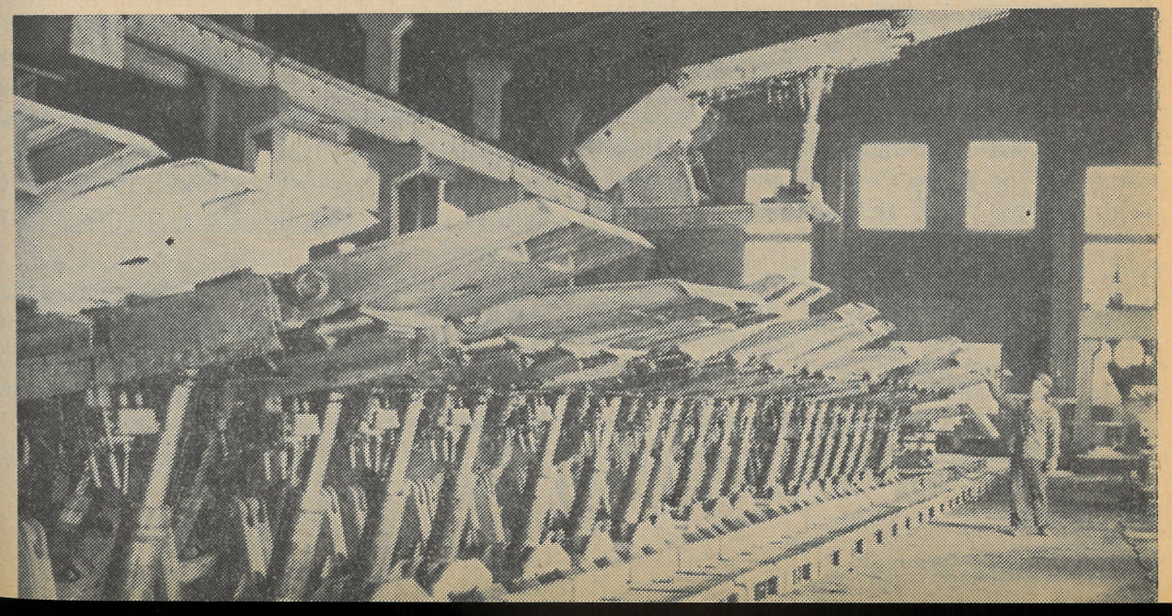


Workers of the Pyongyang Coal Mining Machine Factory step up assemblage



Part of the youth processing shop

Hydraulic-prop production increases



"LEGENDARY HERO, THE SUN OF THE NATION"

Prophecy and Legend

General Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation, is a rare prophet in the world.

On February 3, the year when he was 13 years old, he crossed the Amnok-gang River to Manchuria. This represented a great event not only in his life but in the history of the nation.

He firmly determined never to return until Korea became independent, leaving footmarks of farewell to his beloved motherland on the ice of the river.

When he pledged himself, taking step by step, "My dear fatherland, wait for the day! I'll regain you at any cost!" lasting letters "Down with Japanese imperialism! Independence for Korea!" were engraved in his heart.

"Down with Japanese imperialism! Independence for Korea!" was the prophecy, faith, lifetime task and banner of struggle of the great revolutionary leader General Kim Il Sung whom our nation had for the first time in its history of thousands of years.

He was enrolled at Primary School 1 in Fusung, south Manchuria. One spring day the school arranged a picnic. Spring scenery gladdened pupils. They sang, jumped for joy and uttered exclamations in admiration of the beautiful scenery.

But his heart was heavy. He was thinking of his motherland under the foot of Japs. He was sick for his homeland where a thousand beautiful flowers bloomed luxuriantly in spring. His heart was heavy and sad with the thought: "When would I be able to tread my land again and when would I return to my land?"

He took out his pocketknife. A well-growing tree stood in front of him. He went up to it and carved on its trunk a slogan "Down with Japanese imperialism! Independence for Korea!" With a solemn look he gazed at it for a long time. "As the winter is followed by spring, the Japs will surely go to ruin and Korea will become independent without fail. The day is sure to come." This thought carried joy into his heart.

Instantly this story spread throughout the school. Pupils and teachers were struck dumb with admiration. They had never thought that they could overthrow Japanese imperialism.

The headmaster asked how a young schoolboy could overthrow Japanese imperialism which was so powerful.

The General answered with a smile, **"If we pool the strength of the people, we can overthrow Japanese imperialism quite easily."**

His reply full of confidence moved the headmaster to admiration. The headmaster thought his words the prophecy of the future of Korea.

* * *

In the 1940s Japanese imperialism appeared to be a monster overfull of power. It entered into an alliance with fascist Germany and Italy and started the Pacific War. It threw into war horrors the whole Asia from Aleutian Islands to China, Viet Nam and Malay Archipelago and croaked about the establishment of "a new order." Japanese imperialist colonial rule over Korea became harsher. Everything national was trampled underfoot and Koreans were forced to obey Japanese imperialism like a slave.

"Will Korea never see the light again?" bemoaned the people.

One day in September 1943, General Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation, ordered a commander of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army to prepare a big map of Korea. Two days later a map was completed. He hung up the map on the wall and collected political cadres and teachers of the KPRA to address them.

He explained how fascist Japan, Germany and Italy, which had ignited the Second World War to dominate the world, were suffering defeats and emphasized:

"When we analyse World War II, there is no doubt that the fall of the Japanese imperialists is inevitable and that the great event of national liberation is at hand."

Then he gave concrete tasks for the final decisive battle with Japanese imperialism—to unite all patriotic forces at home, build up the revolutionary base and make full political and military preparations.

His words gave his men a great joy.

They were confident of defeat of Japanese imperialism and Korea's liberation and he inspired them with such confidence. It, of which they were confident, was at hand at last.

In order to fulfil the tasks given by him, his men went into among people and inspired confidence of national liberation. A legend spread among people, gladdening them. It was a story about a picture of 20 cows and 3 pairs of birds, which related when Korea would be liberated.

The story was that the legendary hero, General Kim Il Sung, left the Koryo hospital in Kaesong after receiving treatment and pasted on the South Gate there a picture of 20 cows and 3 pairs of birds before he disappeared. The story got wind and flew throughout Korea and someone explained the picture. According to him, 20 cows meant the "20th year of Emperor Showa" and three pairs of birds "new world," that is, a new world would come in the 20th year of Emperor Showa (1945).

The unanimous desire of the Korean people looking up to him as the lodestar for national liberation produced the legend. The people accepted it not as a mere legend but his will and lived stoutly, confident that he would surely liberate the country.

The confidence-filled scientific prophecy of the sun of the nation General Kim Il Sung contained in the legendary story came true. Japanese imperialism was defeated and Korea was liberated on August 15, 1945—the "20th year of Emperor Showa."

Workers studying the on-the-spot teaching of the great leader

Fruitful Labour and Joyful Life

The Workers' House of Culture of the Mangyongdae Machine-tool Factory in Pyongyang rang with the loud applause on the evening of April 14.

Employees of the factory were giving art performances in honour of the birthday of the great leader, the greatest national holiday.

Each item won thunderous applause. Most interesting was the light music played by the members of the assembling workteam of the processing shop.

The blue sky is full of sunlights
Fertile lands are filled with love
In our country all are rallied around the leader
People are all harmonious
....

The beautiful and cheerful light music sang of their fruitful and joyful labour and happy life.

These assemblers are all innovators in production, artistes and sportsmen.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said.

"In our country conditions are now provided for the workers to fully enjoy a cultural life and study after their eight-hour workday."

The factory has a 2,000-seating house of culture and various sports facilities for workers.

Thousands of square metres of lawn, lotus ponds and the lovely recreation ground in the factory compound remind people of a big park.

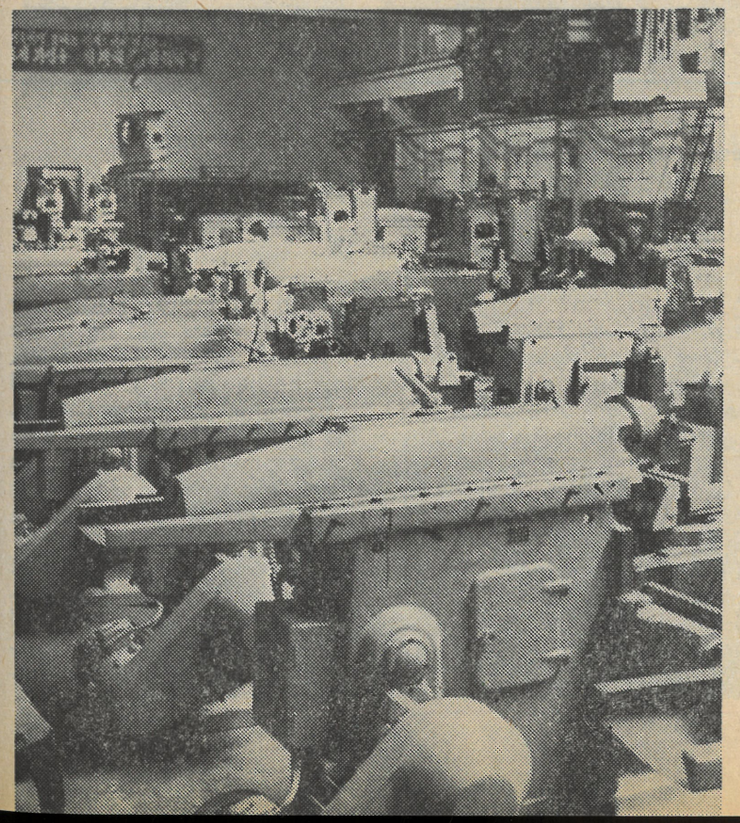
The assembling workteam of the processing shop consists of workers from youth in their twenties to old men in their sixties and the workteam leader is a mechanician who graduated from the Kim Chaek Polytechnical Institute by correspondence.

Irrespective of age and likings, the workteam members understood each other well through labour and life and are closely united like a harmonious family.

They place the fulfilment of their revolutionary task, their assignment, above everything else.

Helping and leading each other forward

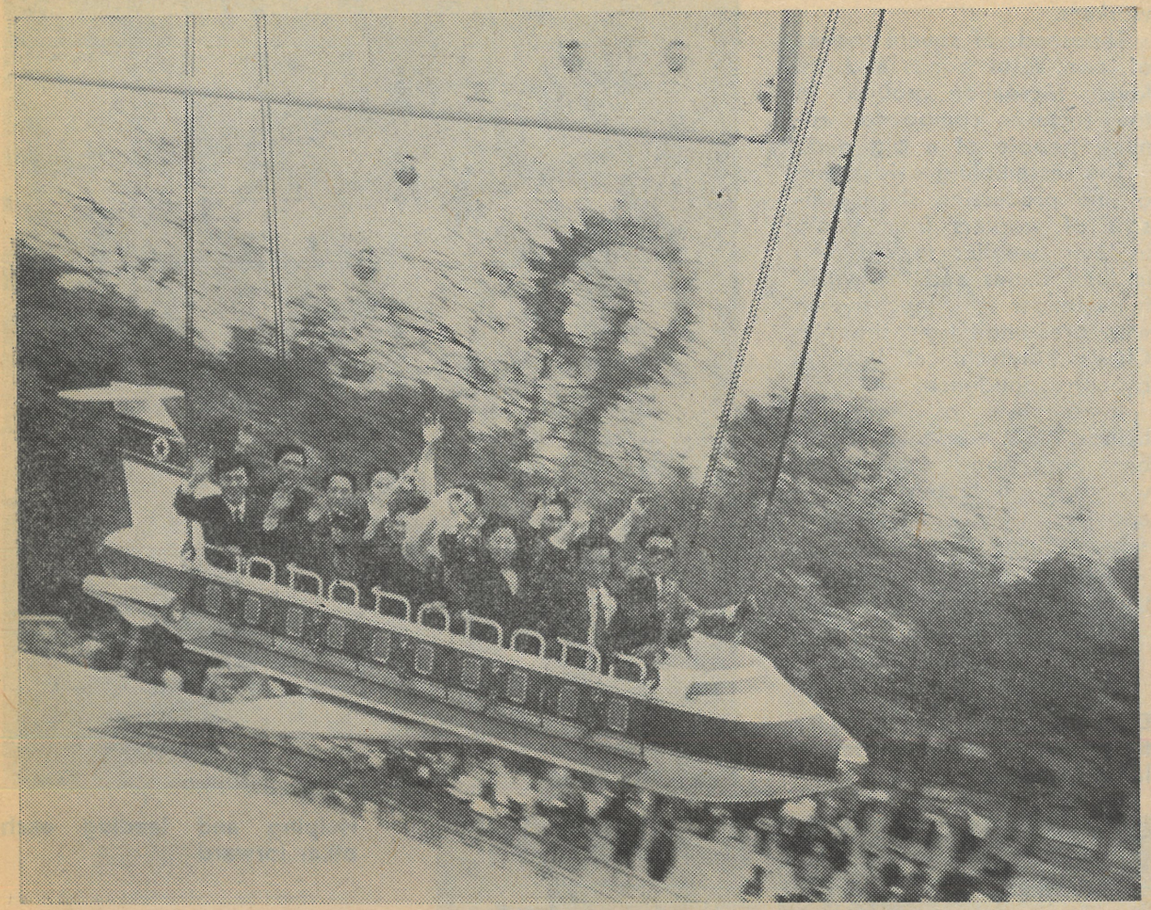
Efficient shapers assembled by these workers are exported in large numbers



Without increase of equipment and manpower this workteam already fulfilled its first half-year assignment, 1.2 times higher than that for the corresponding period of last year, one month ahead of schedule.

Now the machine-tool production of the factory has increased nearly 1.5 times as against the end of the previous Six-Year Plan.

This workteam pays as much attention to study as to production. Its members al-



At the Taesongsan Pleasure Park

ways study deeply the revolutionary thought of the great leader and the Party policies, its embodiment, and on the day of technical study they discuss collectively the knotty problems and technical innovation proposals.

They are now working to raise their general knowledge and technical know-how to the level of the college graduate during the Second Seven-Year Plan period. This is also an item of their resolution to win the Three-Revolution Red Flag.

Now seven young men of the workteam are taking the evening and correspondence courses of higher educational institutions.

Each workteam member can play more than one musical instrument and sports.

The workteam leader is the captain of the football team of the factory as well as a fine accordionist.

Li Jong Son, over 60, has worked with the factory for nearly 30 years and he is the "adviser" of the workteam. Now he has a frosty head and passed the retirement age. But he always mingles with young men, feeling it a shame not to do so. He says that he would work ten more years.

He is a good angler of grey mullet of the Taedonggang River and a strong rival of his son Song Pal, a table-tennis player of the processing shop.

Assemblers, Hong Su, Won Sik and Yun Do, are ace basketball players of the factory.

The workteam boasts of many book lovers, too.

Chung Dok, a tracing worker, assiduously reads books and is full of creative zeal. He is now writing a scenario on their joyful working life.

After a day's work the workteam members go to college, the district sports club or the house of culture.

On Sunday or red-letter day they go to historic Mangyongdae, the cradle of the revolution dear to their hearts, and the Taesongsan Fun-fair and the Potonggang, Moranbong and Nungnado recreation grounds.

Under the loving care of the fatherly leader they do fruitful labour and their life is always full of joy and optimism.

National people's sports meet at hand

They can all play more than one musical instrument

A Legendary Hero for All Ages

Jose Francisco Aguilar Bulgarelli
Chairman of the Central Committee of the Socialist Party of Costa Rica

Comrade Kim Il Sung showed the Korean people the only way to fight the aggressive Japanese army. The legendary hero said in those days that in order to beat down the strongest army the Korean people, subjected, maltreated and with bare hands, must declare war against it and that no matter how strong that imperialism might be, they must fight it to the last with arms in hand under the banner of independence and win victory by the united efforts of the whole nation.

In other words, the Korean leader, a talented brilliant commander, showed the path of victory, the path of national-liberation war in colonies—the path of direct armed showdown with imperialism.

In the period of that hard struggle, the prospect looked gloomy at times and there arose new difficulties, new situation, which demanded extraordinary speculation for an instant solution.

With the military outlook of a great strategist and commander, Comrade Kim Il Sung who fathered the Juche idea mapped out the strategy and tactics, methods of guerrilla struggle and successfully solved every new problem arising in each stage of the armed struggle which was the first national-liberation war ever waged in colonial countries.

Thus, as the commander of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army he originated new flexible tactics befitting the extraordinary situation in those days and proficiently applied to each occasion the diversified strategies of guerrilla warfare which could be found neither in any military books nor in any war history. These strategies were mapped out in conformity with the specific problems raised by the Korean situation and with her actual conditions.

Comrade Kim Il Sung was not only a talented brilliant commander who mapped out the strategy and tactics suitable to the theory of liberation war but also a hero who always stood at the most dangerous militant post and led his combatants with his exemplary deeds.

The Japanese army who had been proud of their being "invincible" suffered defeat after defeat. The story about Comrade Kim Il Sung began to be a legend. It was because he came off in all battles. He infused the people with the militant spirit with which they could defeat even the strong army. He was a theoretician, a fighter and a hero. Wrapped in the embrace of the people he was fighting down foreign aggressors.

He had the better of the militarily, technically and numerically superior Japanese army by the proper strategy and tactics. One can see how great the exploits of the Korean army are in contrast with the Japanese army. The Japanese army was trained with the up-to-date weapons, fed well and ideologically prepared for destruction, massacre and occupation. It convinced itself of being an invincible army numbering over one million. Against it fought the small army which had neither weapons and technique nor external support besides its own strength and most of which was organized with workers and peasants.

Heavy was the task shouldered by Comrade Kim Il Sung. It was because the Korean people committed the leadership over that struggle to his hands, believed him and invariably followed his teaching whose validity was displayed from the outset.

His basic policy stated below was correct from the start:

"Guerrilla warfare is a method of armed struggle which will enable us to deal heavy political and military blows to the enemy while preserving our own forces, and to defeat the numerically or technically superior enemy even with small forces."

Comrade Kim Il Sung demonstrated that the swift manoeuvrability of the small guerrilla units in face of the Japanese military apparatus in slow movement could bring a priceless fruition to the great cause of the people. One day he would appear in a place in Korea to impart victory and gratification to the people and a week later, in a faraway place he would frustrate the worn-out traditional war scheme of the Japs. It was in this way that there was formed a legend concerning a national hero who employed the ever-victorious method of struggle for the first time with great originality.

If we write the details of every military action of the Anti-Japanese Guerrilla Army it will form many books. It is because this war lasted 15 years, testing the creative initiative, theory and courage of the Korean people, primarily those of their great leader who took the leadership of this struggle upon himself.

Explaining the strategy and tactics of that period in his talk with Choe Hyon, one of the then commanders of the guerrilla army, Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

The Anti-Japanese Guerrilla Army should become a true people's armed force that fights the Japanese imperialist aggressors and their running-dogs for the independence and liberation of our country.

The ardent desire of us Korean people is to wipe out the Japanese imperialist robbers as soon as possible and win the liberty and independence of the country. The Anti-Japanese Guerrilla Army, therefore, should unfold the armed struggle on a still larger scale by mustering the revolutionary forces that are opposed to Japanese imperialism, and thus bring into reality the ardent desire of the Korean people. But we cannot stop at this.

We Communists set it as our immutable goal to put an end to all kinds of class oppression in Korea, emancipate the workers and peasants from the yoke of exploitation and convert our homeland into a happy society free from exploitation some day.

The Anti-Japanese Guerrilla Army should become a Marxist-Leninist army whose invariable basic mission it is to carry out this task. We fight for the accomplishment of this just goal, and so will grow and strengthen into an ever-victorious revolutionary army before long with the unreserved support and assistance from the people even though we are now a small force.

The armies like the Righteous Volunteers' Army and the Independence Army that were active in the past, too, are said to have fought for the independence of Korea. But in essence they were no more than nationalist armies representing the interests of the landowner and other propertied classes. Their struggle, therefore, could not have the support of the people and, in the end, could not hold out in the face of the vicious attack of Japanese imperialism.

Our Anti-Japanese Guerrilla Army is fundamentally different from that kind of nationalist armies not only in its mission but also in its composition.

What is the composition of the Anti-Japanese Guerrilla Army?

The Anti-Japanese Guerrilla Army is organized with best sons and daughters of the workers and peasants who are prepared and ready to lay down even their lives without hesitation in the struggle against Japanese imperialism and its lackeys.

They are people who have lost their homes and lands and whose parents, wives and children were murdered under the oppression and plunder of Japanese imperialism and its lackeys; they are people who are deprived of all their political freedom. They are full of a burning determination to drive out the Japanese imperialist robbers from our territory at any cost.

The anti-Japanese guerrilla units are led

by the Communists who possess a mastery of Marxist-Leninist strategy and tactics.

But can the Anti-Japanese Guerrilla Army grow strong of its own accord just because this armed force has a just goal of struggle and is composed basically of workers and poor peasants? No, it cannot.

To build up the Anti-Japanese Guerrilla Army, we should capture weapons from the enemy in hard battles of wiping out the Japanese imperialist occupationers and arm ourselves more closely in future. Unlike the time when we had to tackle the enemy barehanded to wrest weapons out of him, we can now capture weapons much more easily and in a large quantity at a time. At present we have a considerable amount of arms obtained at the cost of the blood of our comrades and also are possessed of bombs we have made ourselves.

Relying on this asset, we should capture more weapons from the enemy and build up our fighting capacity with the captured weapons. For all that, it is understood that we cannot arm ourselves as well as the Japanese imperialists. But even if our armament is meagre, we are fully capable of winning the battle with the Japanese imperialists if every guerrilla fighter is brimful of an iron-strong fighting will to devote his all to the struggle for defeating Japanese imperialism and for the independence and liberation of the country.

In the course of the armed struggle we should constantly expand our ranks by absorbing new recruits continually. We have no small number of youth in the guerrilla bases who have been tempered and tested in battles against the enemy. They should be enrolled in the Guerrilla Army and reared into fine revolutionary fighters. There are numerous miners and lumberjacks in the areas within the range of our guerrilla activity. They constitute a major source for us to expand the guerrilla ranks.

Those workers who are politically seasoned should be admitted to the Guerrilla Army in large numbers through the medium of the revolutionary organizations.

Without equipping the guerrillas firmly with communist ideas, it is impossible to emerge victorious from the protracted and arduous anti-Japanese armed struggle. It is therefore necessary to strengthen the ideological education of the guerrillas while intensifying their military training.

Moreover, the anti-Japanese guerrillas not only are soldiers fighting the enemy but should become propagandists who educate and agitate the people, organizers who organize and mobilize the people. So, a military cadre, while good at directing battle, should pay no less attention to the political education of his men and equip himself with Marxist-Leninist ideology.

As can be seen in the above quotation, Comrade Kim Il Sung clarified the role of the combatants and stressed that proper education should be given to them not only in the military sphere but also in the politico-ideological sphere.

The imperialists' "generals" who gained "reputations" in the aggressive wars and put up their units as the "mightiest" suffered one setback after another. They were powerless before the flexibility and resourcefulness of Comrade Commander Kim Il Sung. As told in a legend, this guerrilla commander would suddenly appear in the east or in the west, pull mountains towards himself and fly over rivers, practicing the art of invisibility.

These stories were told and retold from lips to lips, imbuing the people with hope and confidence in victory. This made numerous people join the guerrilla army or support it with food. All the people joined in the struggle guided by the splendid leader.

The great leader's bold action and his brilliant strategy and tactics by which he won every battle turning the strong enemy round his finger, soon became legendary episodes rapidly spreading over the land of 3,000 *ri*.

One should not regard these legendary episodes as mere stories or myths created by an illusion. They are all based on the flexible and bold military command of the great leader and on his original strategy and tactics.

This action, this struggle, was ideologically based on the correct and realistic policy. Comrade Kim Il Sung always attached primary importance to this policy.

He said:

"Since we are Communists fighting for revolution, we must have the spirit of self-reliance without fail."

Comrade Kim Il Sung also said: **"Once we are determined to do, nothing is impossible."** The heroic Korean people, therefore, turned out in the great struggle with a firm determination to liberate their country and build a socialist society.

Another trait of Comrade Kim Il Sung is his fatherly love for the people who look him up as their great leader. As being told in Korea, in the days of the arduous anti-Japanese armed struggle Comrade Kim Il Sung bestowed particular love and consideration upon the young soldiers who had joined the guerrilla army and served as orderlies. Most of them were orphans whose parents had been killed by the enemy. The leader admitted them into the ranks of the guerrilla army, loved them like his own children and personally brought them up to be revolutionary fighters.

According to his men's recollection, Comrade Commander used to go round the billeting areas in cold evening to see whether there were patients or not, covering with blankets the comrades who felt the cold and inspiring his men with his words. Thus, he always shared sweets and bitters with them and learned from them while giving instruction to them.

The people call him the fatherly leader. This owes to the solicitude he has paid to the people all along from the time of the armed struggle to the present period of the building of the socialist fatherland.

In the days of the arduous, sanguinary struggle people would say everywhere: "The great leader General Kim Il Sung is fierce to the enemy like a tiger in Mt. Paekdu-san but most benevolent to the people like a father."

Thus, he was merciless to the enemy but affectionate and benevolent to the people.

In order to bring freedom and happiness to the people, he himself experienced their sufferings, shared hardships and sorrows with them and travelled a long thorny path through a sea of blood and a sea of fire. This was because Comrade Kim Il Sung was a member of the people, was born among them, lived among them as an ordinary fighter, and fought among them as a most outstanding and heroic fighter who was most merciless to the enemy, most self-sacrificing before them, yet most tender-hearted to his comrades.

Hence, in addition to battle stories and stories of bold action concerning him, there came into being stories of his warm love, lofty virtue and great personality which are now deeply embedded in the hearts of the Korean people.

Saying that the commander, too, was the son of the people Comrade Kim Il Sung chopped firewood together with his men. He wore thin clothes in the severe cold and did the same work with his men.

Here is a story which merits special attention. He was the leader who shouldered such an important responsibility upon himself. But he paid attention to every trifling thing which affected the interests of the people though it looked unworthy to others' eyes.

The following story is current among Koreans. Once a few men were dispatched to fetch corn stalks. When they came back, General Kim Il Sung found a few corn ears in stalks. Worried about it, he paid a visit to the peasant concerned and apologized to him. He took the blame to himself as their commander. He said their misdeed had come from his own failure to lead them to carry out their task properly. Such trifling things help him cut a conspicuous figure. Most people are indifferent to trivial things and keen about only discharging their heavy duties.

But Comrade Kim Il Sung found time to hear the peasants' opinion, discuss with his men even about their personal problems, give words of encouragement to women and bestow love and favour upon orphans. This personality made the people unite as one more closely around the leader. And they took his lines and policies as fully just ones and followed them.

Comrade Kim Il Sung has served his people throughout his life. As he risked a great danger not to inflict a loss upon peasants in the days of the hard-fought anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, so he is making a

tireless effort to bring joy and happiness to the entire Korean people in the present historical stage of his great country.

By the entire Korean people, we mean all Koreans in the north and the south. Thanks to the self-sacrificing efforts of their leader the people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea are now enjoying a great material wealth. Much concerned about the Koreans living in the southern part of the country, he always gives a thought to them and takes measures in advance to improve their well-being when the long-cherished day of reunification comes.

As can be seen above, Comrade Kim Il Sung is the true leader of the Korean revolution. He showed the way to gain full sovereignty from his early years, left bright records of heroism and bravery in the arduous days of the national-liberation struggle against Japanese imperialism, carried out the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal, democratic revolution and led his people to a great victory. He founded the Workers' Party of Korea with the fine cadres steeled in the revolutionary struggle as its backbone, and established the DPRK. Then he crossed swords with the US imperialists who had the impudence to divide this country into two parts and interfere in its internal affairs. Here he gave a bitter defeat to the arrogant US army for the first time in its history. This made him the only leader who defeated two imperialisms in one generation.

Thanks to his guidance and efforts the Korean people restored the country and ushered in an era of eternal prosperity.

The land where centuries-old backwardness and poverty once prevailed, a land where the people were chained to the shackles of slavery, but their fighting spirit remained indomitable, has been speedily turned into an advanced rich country where all the fruition of technology and science goes to the people for their happy life. The comparative study of Korea's social conditions in the early twentieth century and the present will help realize the meaning of Comrade Kim Il Sung's leadership over the great Korean people.

Really rich are Comrade Kim Il Sung's thought concerning the struggle waged in the above-mentioned period and his conception of socialist revolution.

Let me introduce further this thought of his. It is because it will inspire all the revolutionaries of the world who are still on the process of national-liberation struggle and provide them with useful occasion of self-examination.

In this context, Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

Revolution is a life-staking struggle.

You cannot expect the revolution to proceed swimmingly without costing you sweat and blood.

Our goal in the revolution is to restore the country and bring a happy life to all the people. You have taken up arms ready to die exactly for this end, haven't you?

It is a very glorious thing to engage in the revolution.

The road of revolution, however, is beset with difficulties, as you see now.

Wherever we encounter hardships and difficulties, let us remember our lost country, our native places trampled underfoot by the enemy and our ragged, hunger-stricken parents, wives and children!

Let us think of the revolution first!

Let us think of the free, happy future when all the people will be enjoying a life of plenty, well fed and well clad.

Such happy days are sure to come for us. But happiness does not come of itself. Happiness must be fought for.

This is the sacred cause we have to accomplish.

How can we flinch before difficulties when we think of this?

As is clearly expounded in the above quotation, Comrade Kim Il Sung braved all difficulties, infused fighting spirit into the minds of the people and brought a hope for better, happier future to them. All people had confidence in victory and felt satisfaction over their struggle for future well-being.

Thanks to the guidance of the great leader the Korean people have become the masters of their destiny and made the DPRK a socialist power which formulates its policies and exercises full sovereignty without submitting to big powers. They are firmly convinced that they have been able to do it as they believed in their own strength and displayed the spirit of self-reliance.

The Korean people are now well off and, supplying the fine model for the revolutionary peoples of the world.

Thanks to Comrade Kim Il Sung the Korean people have come to possess the Juche idea, an important theoretical weapon, which shows the revolutionaries the correct path in defining the character of liberation struggle and advancing towards socialism.

Today the Korean people are not only free and independent but have reached an exceptionally high level in the sphere of education. They are a healthy, rich people who do not know the big social troubles of our times, and a strong people who feel sure of their fate. This enables them to proudly march towards communism along the correct and straight revolutionary path.

The Korean people, therefore, regard it as a great pride to have the leader who has displayed such great intelligence, bravery and love for their sake and bestow upon him such honorific titles as introduced at the beginning of this writing.

This writing will help understand better why the President of the DPRK is addressed as a legendary hero, great leader and peerless patriot.

These are the titles which come from the depth of the people's hearts, overwhelmed by his spirit of self-sacrifice and devotion, his efforts, intelligence and love.

We speak proudly of Marshal Kim Il Sung and the Korean people who show us such an excellent and important example with their triumphant revolution.

We wish Korea will be reunified quickly so that the people in the southern part too can build a happy society under the guidance of the great leader of the entire Korean people.

We wish Marshal Kim Il Sung a long life and good health for the happiness of the people.

(The End)

Results at the Third International Tournament of Gymnastic Mastership

Our gymnasts scored good results at the Third International Tournament of Gymnastic Mastership held in Cottbus, the German Democratic Republic, late in April.

Kim Gwang Jin came first in the rings and Kang Gwang Song in the paralled bars.

Kang Gwang Song placed second in the rings and Han Gwang Song in the iron bar.

Our girl gymnast Choe Jong Sil came third in the vaulting horse and Kim Chun Pil in the dual-height paralled bars.

The recent tournament was participated in by over 60 excellent gymnasts from 15 countries including our country, the Soviet Union, the German Democratic Republic, Romania, Bulgaria, Cuba, the United States and Sweden.

From A Nurse's Diary

We reporters recently visited the Paekja Cooperative Farm of Songgan County, Chagang Province, to see the nursery of its 2nd workteam.

We went up the Paeksan valley along the water-clear Kambukchon Stream meandering between sky-kissing mountains. Modern dwellings nestled cosily. A fine tile-roofed house hedged by flowering shrubs attracted our eyes. It was the nursery we wanted to see.

When we reached the nursery, the children were all napping. They were plump without exception and seemed very healthy.

From the diary of nurse Kim Ae Sun, we could see clearly why they were so healthy. Here is part of her diary.

August xth, 1977:

How happy I am! Today I finished the nurse training school and became a nurse.

In his address to the National Congress of Nursery School and Kindergarten Teachers, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Really, the work of nursery school and kindergarten teachers today is not simply that of tending other people's children, but is an honourable revolutionary task of bringing up the reserves of communist builders and successors to our revolutionary cause, an important task which affects the future of our country."

I'll devote all my life to the work to bring up soundly children, the future of the country.

April xth, 1978:

The sunny places in the valley have started to be covered with the first flush of spring and fresh buds have come forth on trees.

Today we nurses discussed how to bring up little things healthily and implant good habits in them in their early age.

The fatherly leader once said the bad health in childhood affects man for his whole life. Busy as he was with state affairs, he gave deep concern to our rural children and sent broad bean seed and breed hens for them.

But we have done too little for his love.

We rural nurses have believed children will grow healthy if we feed them with rice, meat soup and sweets between meals.

What a green thought it is! We must correct such thought quickly.

May xth, 1978:

A nurse must bring up children in a cultural and scientific way.

Today I tended the flower beds and fruit trees around our nursery.

In the morning I brought out children into the fresh air and let them bathe in the profuse ultraviolet rays of the sun.

After the sun bath they took a good nap.

I was very happy to see little things sleeping with dimples on their cheeks.

May xth, 1978:

The doctress of the *ri* people's hospital comes to our nursery every day. But today she pleased me much more than ever.

She does her best for our children. Our children are all well. We owe it to her. She calls at our nursery every day to take measures to protect the children from diseases.

She also examines all the children once a week and keeps records of their physical growth and physiological changes.

Her devoted service to the children makes me feel the prick of conscience because we nurses are responsible for their growth and health.

July xth, 1978:

We had a children's food exhibition today. We have such an exhibition often to feed children better scientifically and regularly.

Today the kidney-bean porridge, thick rice-meat soup and frizzled boiled rice were spoken highly of.

We feed children with foods highly assessed at such exhibitions, calculating their constitution and the caloric value of foods.

As a result, their health remarkably improved.

I feel high pride in being a nurse whenever I see pretty little things growing up rapidly.

October xth, 1978:

Song is essential for children's emotional education.

Beautiful song gladdens children and makes them cheerful.

They love singing voice and merry tune of instruments very much.

Taking this into account, I sing songs for them or teach them singing so that they can boundlessly respect their beloved leader Marshal Kim Il Sung and be faithful to him in future.

They are very glad to see me sing songs, waving clear-coloured flags or flowers.

Singing is a very interesting daily routine in our nursery.

April xxth, 1979:

Today we arranged a picnic.

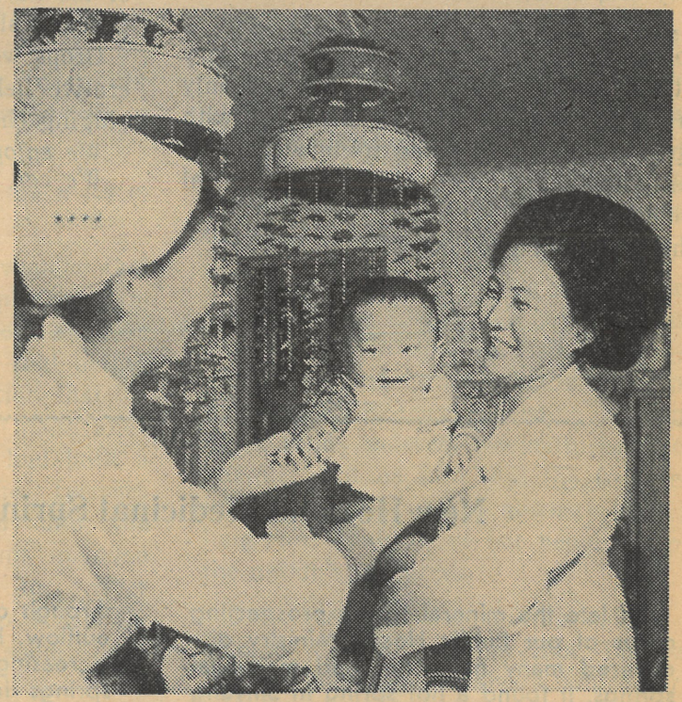
Making children play to their hearts' content with various things and see with their own eyes nature and the socialist construction in progress is very important for their intellectual development and for helping them to have good habits.

Sunlight, fresh air, water and suchlike are important natural factors essential to their physical training.

They are very fond of playing outdoors, climbing the exercisers, playing at housekeeping, riding a swing, playing catch who catch can, or splashing in water.

Most interesting of today's plays was the "reunification train" run.

We also showed them their parents' work sites and livestock. And then we made them play at soldiers for one hour, with toy guns slung over their shoulders.



Joy of Nurse

June xth, 1979:

Sunny was this morning. Birdies flew to the garden of our nursery and sang beauti-

ful songs.

I taught children drawing after a wall picture. When the lesson was about to be over, the chairman of the management board of the cooperative farm came in.

He cast a satisfactory glance on the little things pronouncing well the words car, train, warship, chick, cow, rabbit, etc. after me. Then, turning to me, he said that though the farm had made investments every year as instructed by the great leader, the farm would invest more money in the nursery early next year.

Not only the chairman but all the farmers show deep concern for the nursery.

This makes me feel deeply the heavy responsibility for childcare.

July xth, 1979:

...

To guarantee children vitamins necessary for their growth, children are fed not only with fruits supplied by the farm but with sirup and soft drink made from wild vegetables and wild fruits gathered as a social movement.

This is a very good work.

July xxth, 1979:

According to our plan we weighed every child today.

All weighed above the state-set standard. This, I think, is because we brought them up in a scientific way with loyalty to the leader.

This is how my determination to work as a nurse faithful to the great leader for all my life is put into practice.

This is also the honour and pride of me who is growing up as a nurse infinitely true to the fatherly leader.

* * *

We put down the diary and, promising to come again the next day, calmly walked out of the nursery lest we should disturb the peaceful sleep of the children.

Crops were waving in the extensive cooperative fields where women farmers were singing cheerfully:

We enjoy this happiness under the leader,
We can never forget his grace.

****

Pak Jong Sop

New Hot and Medicinal Springs Discovered

Of late the mineral spring prospecting corps of our Public Health Ministry discovered many more hot and medicinal springs. It found a hot spring in Sinyang County of South Pyongan Province.

It also succeeded in increasing watermass in hot and medicinal springs. It learned that the Puhung medicinal spring in Tongchang County has a greater effluence and found its main water vein through deep drilling and increased its outflow. It also attained good results in increasing the outflow of the medicinal springs in Sinhung of Kujang County, Taegok of Sepo County and other places. These springs are effectively used for treatment and prevention of diseases and the promotion of working people's health.

Essay

On a Fish-Teeming River

One day I was visiting Yodok County, South Hamgyong Province, to cover a state-run fish farm there. It was towards twilight when I got off the train.

On my way to the fish farm I passed a bridge over the Ryonghung River. Many anglers were enjoying evening hours after the day's work on the willow-fringed shores. I walked on feasting my eyes on the scene till I stopped in spite of myself as I was approaching the fish farm situated on the river. On a footboard extending over the water, a girl was cautiously emptying a large pail into the river.

I strained my eyes and made out a lot of fry she was releasing.

I was struck with so great wonder that I hailed this fishbreeder. "It's pleasant, indeed," I said, "to see the fry float away in swarms." And the girl told me that acting on the fatherly leader's instruction that all rivers of the country should be made alive with fishes, her fish farm, too, had built a pond to breed hatchlings and releases hundreds of thousands of them into the river every year. Those hatchlings included not only aboriginal species of this river such as gibels, carps and *cho-o* (Ctenopharyngodon idela) but also some newcomers—rainbow trouts, *hwaryon-o* (Aristichthys nobilis), *paekryon-o* (Hypophthalmichthys molitrix) and so on.

Here she cast a glance over the fry swimming away and said:

"They are parrs of rainbow trouts."

She said she had finished her course at a skilled fishbreeders' school a few years before and now was taking care of a fingerling pond at the fish farm.

It had long become a general knowledge that fishbreeding was possible only in reservoirs or lakes specifically built for that purpose. In fact, there has been no instance in which a whole river flowing into the sea was turned into a fish farm.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Ours is a lofty cause of bringing happiness and prosperity not only to the people of our generation but to all future generations; it is the great cause of communism, the ideal of mankind."

Over many years the great leader took great care to develop all rivers across the country into prosperous fishing farms for the present and future benefits of his people. This extraordinarily expensive plan needed large funds veteran pisciculturists cannot imagine. But he said that the fry set free in our rivers would go nowhere and, in the long run, would serve our people as part of the nation's resources.

The great leader earmarked a huge amount of state fund for this far-reaching plan to make all the rivers, which for ages had flowed uselessly, serve for national prosperity and the people's happiness, and even taught how to deal with all problems arising from the execution of the plan.

Not only that. He built a pilot breeding pond in the garden of his residence to breed fishes himself, and provided the specia-

lists with his fishes and valuable data on them.

Thanks to his profound care, many fish farms specialized in river-culture appeared along with traditional fish farms, and they are now hatching and releasing into rivers hundreds of millions of fry every year.

In Yodok County alone, the girl fish-breeder said, fishes are bred in several rivulets and, taking the province as a whole, there are fish farms specialized in river-breeding on the Tokji, Ryonghung and many other rivers as well as on their tributaries.

While listening to her, I peeped into the crystal water of the Ryonghung River. Shoals of various fishes were darting about to please my eyes. The sight instantly warmed up my heart, causing me to feel the immeasurably great love with which the fatherly leader had provided those fishes to improve our people's living conditions.

The evening glow formed a beautiful harmony with the river flowing alive with fish in the landscape of the mountain village. It was such a delightful evening. Her work over, the girl rose to her feet. I resumed my walk to the fish farm, alongside her. "Where should I begin with covering the fish farm?" I wondered. But instantly an answer entered my mind as I heard fishes splash in the water. "Oh, yes. I've begun it already: here on this shore of the fish-teeming river."

Mun Chang Un

The statue of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung on Lake Samjiyon

Grand Enduring Monument

A big sculpture representing the fervent patriotism and lofty inner world of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army men who have come home with Comrade Commander

A grand monument has gone up on Lake Samjiyon, the revolutionary battle site associated with the lasting history of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

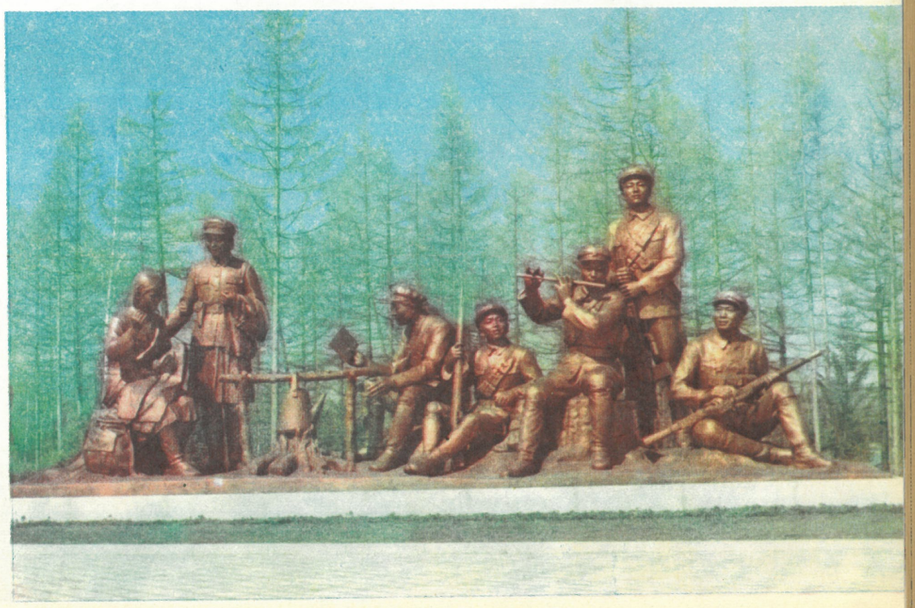
This grand monument consists of the "section of the fatherland," the "section of reverence," the "section of advance" and other sculptures with a bronze statue of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in the centre.

The statue of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who led the anti-Japanese armed struggle to victory has been erected on the side of Lake Samjiyon where he stopped during his historic march into the fatherland in May 1939, the historic place where he recollected with deep emotion the days of the bloody anti-Japanese armed struggle after liberation.

The noble image of the great leader overlooking the fatherland from a lofty huge granite rock symbolizing the Changgun Peak of Mt. Paekdu-san recalls to our minds the great lasting rev-

A large sculpture portraying the KPRA men and people boundlessly respecting and loving the great leader

A big sculpture showing a batch of KPRA men marching into their beloved homeland at the order of Comrade Commander and another batch of KPRA men rushing at the enemy, bugling charge

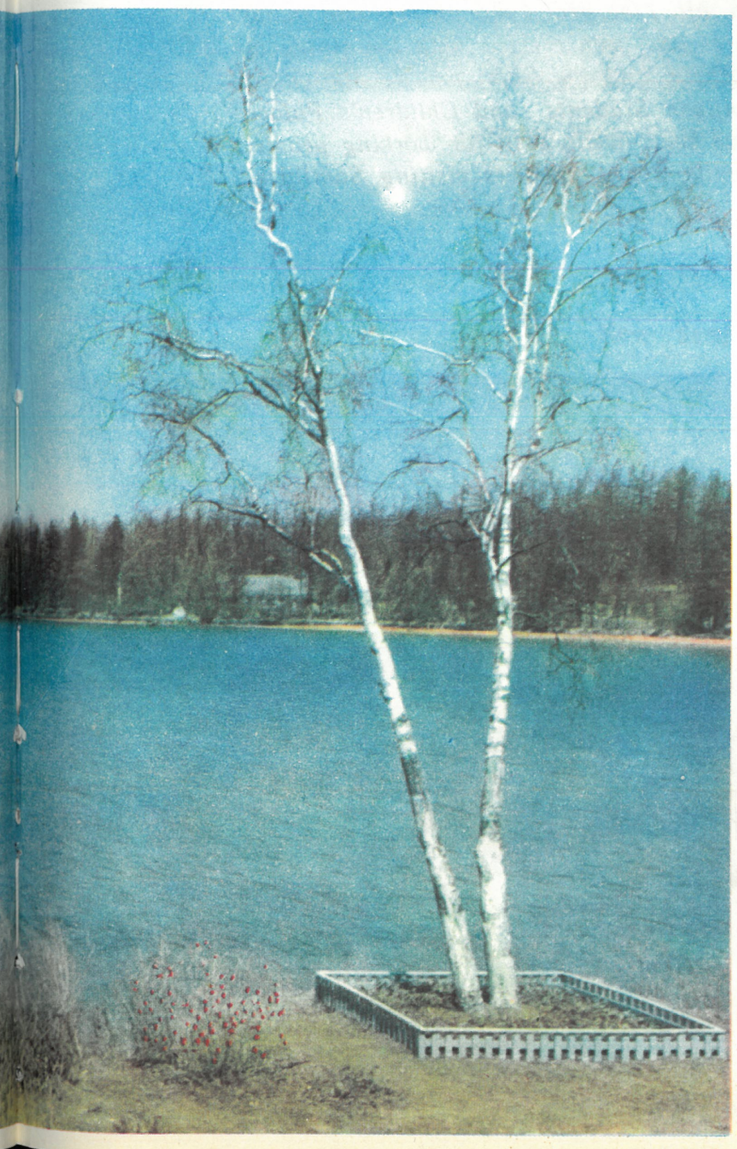


Optimistic KPRA men spending their first night in the fatherland

A marker on Lake Samjiyon

A sculpture showing KPRA men taking a rest by the lake, drinking the water of the fatherland to their hearts' content

Lake Samjiyon associated with the lasting history of the anti-Japanese revolutionary strug gle



olutionary exploits and grace of the fatherly leader who led the historic march into the homeland and the Musan area battle and the arduous anti-Japanese armed struggle to victory and liberated the country and established our land of Juche.

A 20-figured sculpture called the "section of the fatherland" on the right side of his statue is six metres high and 40 metres long.

On the left of his statue is a figured sculpture named the "section of reverence." It is six metres high and 45 metres long.

There is the 55-metre-long "section of advance" with a bugler sounding the march, at a place linked with the "Kapsan-Musan Military Road," in front of the left side of the "section of reverence."

A 7-figured sculpture, 18 metres long, shows a camping scene and another sculpture of 5 figures portrays the guerrillas drinking the "water of the fatherland."

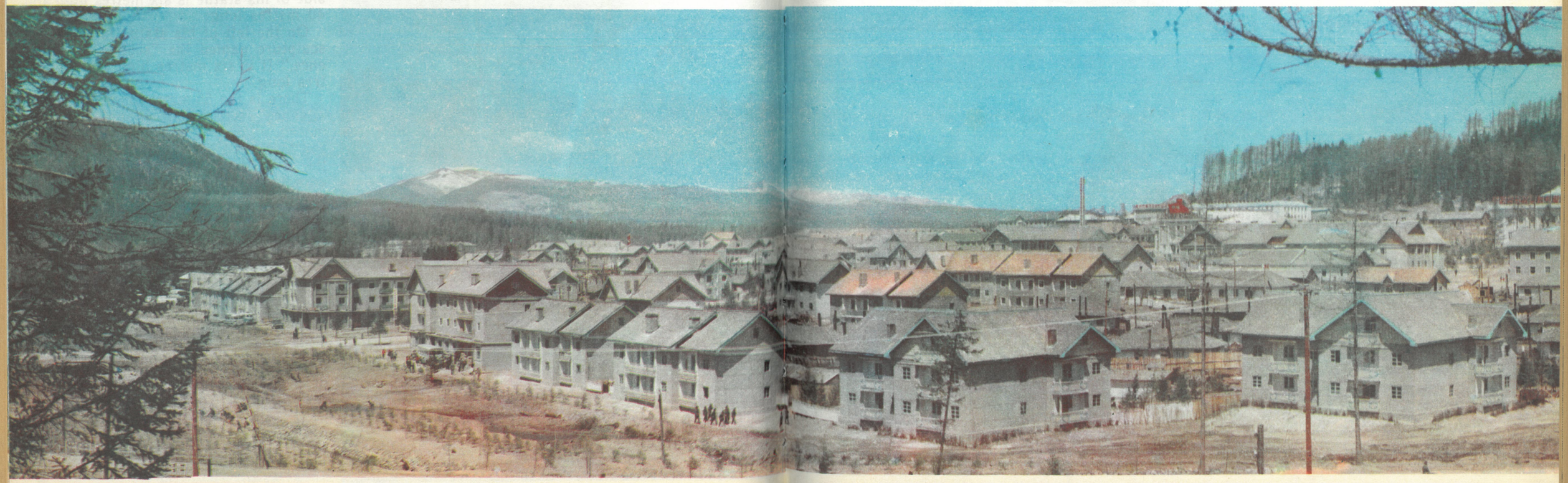
This grand monument in perfect harmony with Mt. Paekdu-san, the holy revolutionary mountain where the Korean revolution made a new start, and Lake Samjiyon and the hoary Paekdu forests will greatly help to educate our people in the monolithic ideology and revolutionary traditions of our Party.

New Samjiyon

Samjiyon, a glorious place associated with the immortal revolutionary history of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, has become grander and more beautiful.

On the lakeside, where one can see the holy revolutionary mountain, Mt. Paekdu-san, afar, the grand monument with many groups of sculptured figures has been erected with the statue of the great leader in the centre, and the Samjiyon Revolutionary History Museum, the Samjiyon Students and Children's Palace and handsome hostels have been newly built for working people, college students and Juvenile Corps members visiting Samjiyon, arouna the monument

The Samjiyon Revolutionary History Museum



Hostel for Juvenile Corps members

Hostel for college students

Hostel for working people

Nationalization of Key Industries in Our Country

The nationalization of key industries in our country was one of important tasks of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution.

In his great 10-point Programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland charted during the anti-Japanese armed struggle, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung defined the nationalization of industries owned by the Japanese imperialists and their stooges as one of the tasks of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution.

After the country's liberation he set forth an original policy for the nationalization of industries based on the programme and wisely guided the struggle for its execution. Thus, the nationalization of industries in our country was carried out successfully in 1946, the year after liberation.

For success in nationalization we paid deep attention to correctly defining objects of nationalization.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"As long as the imperialists and comprador capitalists control the key branches of the economy, it is impossible to eliminate plunder and exploitation or expect the nation's independence and sovereignty, prosperity and development."

In the past the Japanese imperialists occupying our country exclusively controlled the key branches of the economy including industry, which formed the economic footholds of their colonial rule.

We therefore nationalized factories and enterprises owned by the Japanese imperialists and their accomplices, comprador capitalists and pro-Japanese elements and did not touch the ownership of the national capitalists.

As ours was an anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution after liberation, the primary targets of our struggle were Japanese imperialism and its stooges.

Even after our country was liberated from the colonial rule of Japanese imperialism and its colonial ruling machinery destroyed, the economic footholds of the imperialists and domestic reactionaries including industries, transport, communications and banks remained.

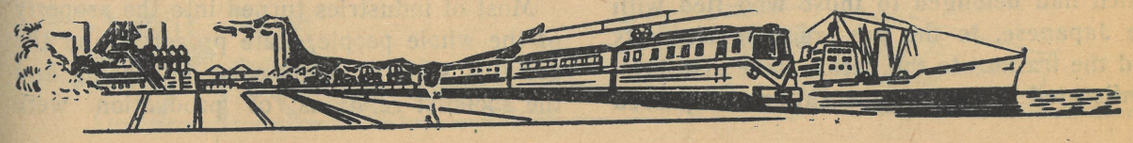
Without dispossessing them of these economic footholds it was impossible to completely end imperialist exploitation and subjugation.

Only by depriving them of their economic footholds through the nationalization of key industries was it possible to completely eliminate their political influence.

As we defined the ownership of Japanese imperialism and its stooges as the object of nationalization, we could eliminate their political and economic footholds and thoroughly carry out the anti-imperialist task of our revolution.

How to treat national capitalists was important in defining the object of nationalization.

National capitalists in our country were middle and small private entrepreneurs or



traders. They carried on their activities with 30 to 40 hired workers in the secondary branches of production outside the control of the Japanese imperialists and comprador capitalists. As a result of the Japanese imperialists' exclusive control of industries, the development of national capital was restricted, and with their intensified colonial plunder the national capitalists' enterprises steadily went bankrupt. So they were dissatisfied with the Japanese imperialists and comprador capitalists and had some anti-imperialist spirit.

Taking into account the lot and peculiarities of the national capitalists, we did not define them as the object of nationalization but guaranteed them free activities. Thus we made them take an active part in the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution and effectively used their enterprises for the development of the national economy in the first years of building a new society.

As seen above, we defined not all capitalist ownership but only that of Japanese imperialism and its stooges as the object of nationalization and did not include the ownership of national capitalists, and thus correctly solved the object of nationalization of industries in conformity with the character of our revolution.

We correctly defined the object and carried out the nationalization of industries in a thoroughly revolutionary way.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"... all the factories, mines, power plants, railway transport, communications, banks, trade and cultural establishments, etc., in north Korea which the Japanese imperialists built with the sweat and blood of the Korean people in this land, have become the property of the latter, their sole legal owner. In addition, all the factories and enterprises which had belonged to those who fled with the Japanese, to the pro-Japanese elements and the traitors to the nation have also been confiscated without compensation and passed into the possession of the Korean people."

We confiscated without compensation the property of the Japanese imperialists and their stooges and turned it into the property of the whole people, state property.

This was the most revolutionary way suiting the specific conditions of our country.

All factories and enterprises of the Japanese imperialists and their lackeys were built with the sweat and blood of our people. It was natural, therefore, that they should be confiscated without compensation and become the property of our people, their legal owner.

Thus industrial establishments of the Japanese imperialists, pro-Japanese elements and comprador capitalists were confiscated and became state property in a short time, completely depriving them of their economic footholds. We nationalized not only their industrial establishments but their transport, communications, banks and home and foreign trade.

This enabled us to completely eliminate the economic footholds of the class enemy, prevent confusion in the economic field and consolidate and develop the results of nationalization. It also made it possible for the state to control the national economy as a whole in a coordinated way.

We nationalized all industries simultaneously in a brief time for the early completion of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution and for the rapid rehabilitation and development of the national economy.

Thus we completely deprived the Japanese imperialists and their lackeys of their footholds for actions against us. And from the beginning the state put under its full control those industrial establishments which would serve as the economic base of the country for the building of an independent national economy.

Most of industries turned into the property of the whole people, state property, and the socialist state economy came into being and the socialist relations of production were established.

This shows that through the nationalization of industries as a task of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution we also fulfilled a task of the socialist revolution. As a result, the socialist state economy was established and socio-economic conditions were created for socialist economic construction.

The nationalization of industries in our country was carried out after full preparations.

Japanese imperialism was defeated militarily in our country. But pro-Japanese elements, comprador capitalists and other domestic reactionaries were not completely eliminated. They worked in every way to obstruct the struggle of our people to build a new country.

The US imperialists occupying south Korea and the reactionaries supported by them tried to frustrate democratic reforms in the northern half of the Republic.

For success in the nationalization of industries it was necessary first of all to enhance the function of the people's government and build up a strong armed force to make the masses take an active part in the nationalization of industries and break down the resistance of the hostile elements.

Prior to the nationalization of industries the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung established the people's government and other power organs and strong people's armed forces.

On this basis the nationalization of industries was carried out in our country.

It was also important to closely unite workers, peasants and other patriotic forces around the Party to isolate the class enemies to the maximum, secure the decisive superiority of the revolutionary forces and succeed in the nationalization of industries.

The great leader strengthened especially the worker-peasant alliance and the united front with democratic political parties and public organizations and enlisted the broad masses in the struggle to confiscate the property of the Japanese imperialists and the pro-Japanese elements and comprador capitalists. He strictly followed the mass line as in other kinds of revolutionary work and made the workers carry out the nationalization themselves and play the leading role in the work.

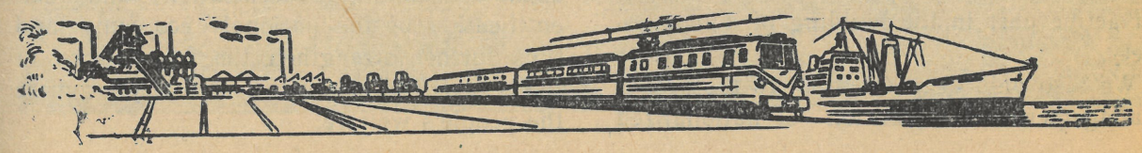
Besides, trade unions and factory committees were organized to guard factories, register equipment and property and restore destroyed factories and manage and operate them.

Having made such full preparations, we turned the nationalization of industries into the work of the working class itself, relied on its strength, and thus carried it out successfully in a brief time without any deviations.

In the past our country was a colony of Japanese imperialism and we lacked experience in building and managing industries. So it was also important to consolidate the results of the nationalization of industries.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The same applies to the nationalization of industries. The law was promulgated and the major industrial establishments monopolized by the Japanese imperialists have come into the hands of the people, but it does not mean the complete solution of the industrial question. We should increase production rapidly by rehabilitating the dilapidated factories, building new ones and skilfully managing and operating our industries which have come into the people's possession."



The nationalization of industries was but the first step towards the solution of the industrial problem.

After the nationalization it was therefore important to restore and develop nationalized industries rapidly and skilfully manage and operate them.

We were very short of raw and other materials, equipment and funds needed to revive and develop the nationalized key industries. On top of it, we had few personnel to manage and operate factories and enterprises and skilled workers were not many. And the imperialists and domestic reactionaries ceaselessly carried on destructive activities.

But our people worked hard to consolidate the results of the nationalization of industries, confident that as long as there were the Party and the people's government they could overcome any difficulties and rehabilitate and develop industries.

What was most important here was to awaken the people politico-ideologically and give full play to their zeal and creativity.

Of great importance in this work was the general ideological mobilization movement for national construction, a great ideological-remoulding movement and a mass patriotic movement initiated by the great leader.

In the course of this movement, the struggle to rid the working people of old ideas and arm them with new ones was intensified and it was closely combined with practical struggle, and they gave full scope to their activeness and creativity in their work. Those with technique contributing technique and those with strength contributing strength, all people strove to restore and develop nationalized industries.

We tolerantly brought over to the side of the revolution and educated technicians who had served the Japanese imperialists and comprador capitalists and led them to take an active part in the building of a new society.

We also paid deep attention to the proper management and operation of nationalized industries.

Our Party led old technicians over to the side of the revolution and remoulded them to enlist them in the building of a new country and at the same time it took active measures to train new management and technical personnel of working people stock. Needless to say, we had no experience and our economic situation was very difficult. Though, the state established many colleges and specialized schools and manager and other management personnel training centres. Technical training was widely organized at factories and enterprises to enhance workers' skill and make them acquire advanced techniques. As the means of production came under state control an active measure was taken to manage and operate the economy according to plans.

Thus the results of the nationalization of industries were consolidated.

As a result of the nationalization of industries, the Japanese imperialists and their stooges were completely deprived of economic footholds and main arteries of the national economy came into the hands of the people. Thus the nationalized industries became a solid material base for the building of a new country and an independent national industry.

In a historically brief time after the promulgation of the historic law on the nationalization of key industries our country has turned into a socialist industrial state with a powerful heavy industry, a modern light industry and an advanced agriculture under the wise guidance of the great leader.

Our heroic working class is now continuing to make innovation and advance with a firm determination to fulfil the huge tasks of the Second Seven-Year Plan with flying colours which aims to step up the Juche-orientation, modernization and scientification of the national economy and thus further strengthen the foundations of the socialist economy and greatly promote the people's welfare.

Kindung Plain Overflows with Life-Giving Water

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"...a perfect irrigation system has been established in our country, ensuring rich, stable harvests every year, regardless of the weather, be it flood or drought."

Under the brilliant guidance of the great leader we have established a most developed irrigation system throughout the country and thoroughly apply the Juche farming methods, and thus increase agricultural production every year, regardless of the weather—drought or flood.

There lies a vast plain southwest of the Chunghwa County, an outlying district of Pyongyang. It is the hilly Kindung Plain, which is also called the Hwangju Plain.

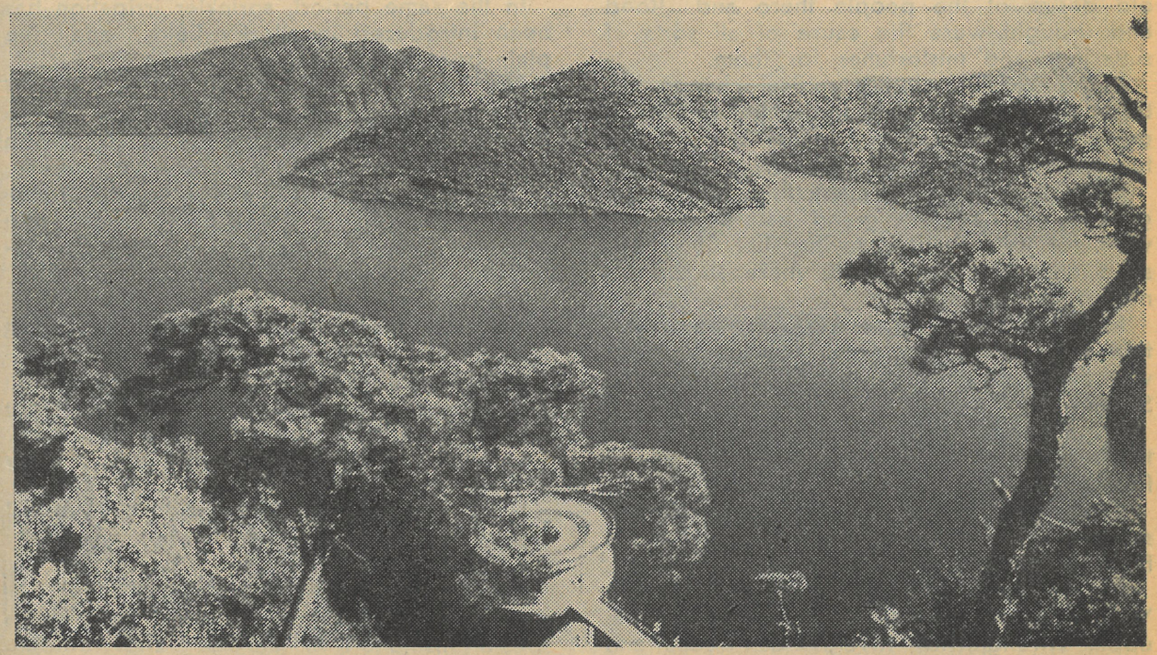
In the pre-liberation years it was so dry that the people there are said to have served travellers with cooked rice and not water and birds on the wing to have died of thirst.

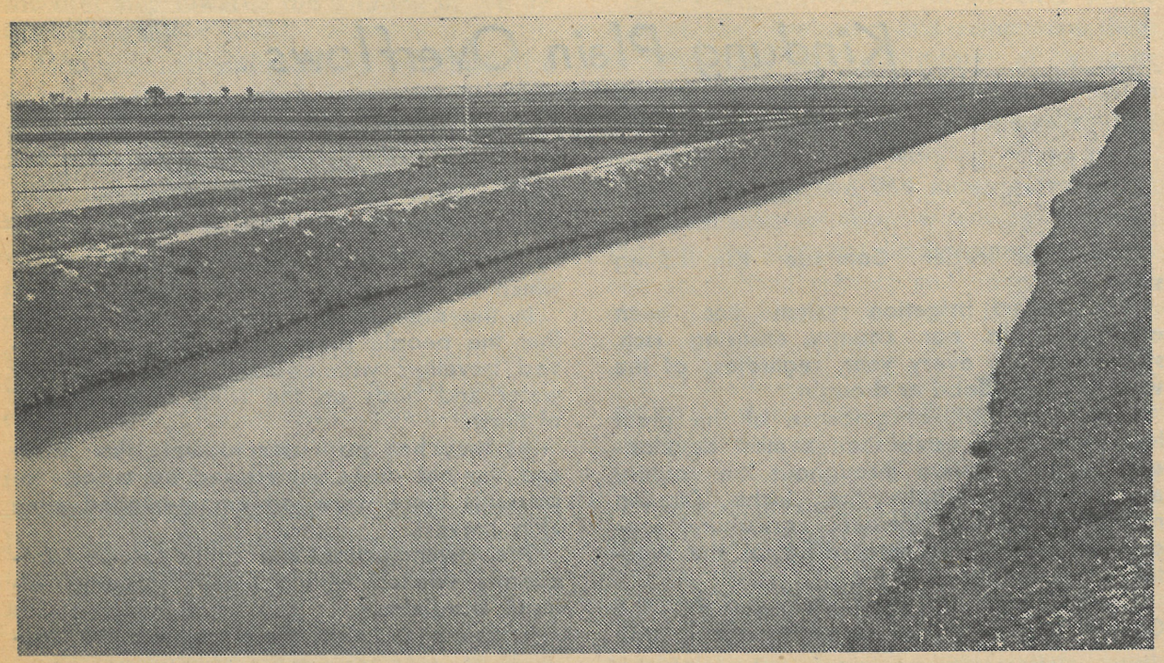
As they had no water to wet the plain and the hot dusty wind dried up crops, the peasants there were left empty-handed even after harvest.

The Hwangjuchon and other rivers frequently swelled with the rain, flooding villages and fields.

Irrigation of fields, therefore, was the age-

Part of the Yontan reservoir





Life-giving water overflows

old desire of the people there and flood and drought were the cause of all sorts of sufferings and misfortunes for them.

But, after liberation a radical change has taken place in the plain under the intelligent guidance of the fatherly leader and it has turned into a fully irrigated fertile plain.

He visited the plain many times and energetically guided the grand nature-remaking work for its irrigation, saying that the cherished desire of the people there should be met as soon as possible.

In a short time after the war the irrigation work was successfully carried out to wet the plain through the Ojidon Irrigation System.

Irrigation channels are ramified all over the plain through long tunnels, culverts and four or five-stage pumping stations.

Over 40 drainage stations were established to completely protect fields and crops from stagnant water.

During the Six-Year Plan period the big Yontan reservoir was completed in the upper Hwangjuchon River, which feeds and is fed by the Ojidon Irrigation System.

In the same period, sprinkler irrigation has been introduced in all dry fields and the plain became fully irrigated.

The cold front sweeping the world hits our country, quite often causing severe drought and unseasonable flood exceeding common knowledge and imagination.

In recent years, in the sowing, rice-transplanting and crop-growing seasons rain did not come throughout the country including the plain for 70 to 90 days.

But our agricultural production increased every year thanks to the best irrigation system established by the great leader.

In 1977 the Ryongchon Cooperative Farm in the plain produced over 1,500 tons more of grain than in the previous year.

Last year its per-hectare maize output grew 500 kg.

It is important for increased agricultural production to well control and effectively use water.

The fatherly leader set up the county irrigation control station in each county, a special institution to manage and operate many irrigation works, the precious property of the country, and exercise a coordinated control over water supply.

Many pumping stations equipped with modern medium and small machines, numerous tunnels, hundreds of culverts, blind ditches and aqueducts and other structures under the Hwangju irrigation control station serve to irrigate the plain. The irrigation works in the plain use nearly as much electricity as a big iron works does.

The state makes large investment every year and sends our station various machines and equipment and a huge amount of steel and cement to well repair and protect, reinforce and operate our irrigation works.

Our station established a comprehensive control system and supplies water in the transplanting, sowing and other seasons in a planned and coordinated way.

With a high sense of responsibility as the master of the country the workers and technicians of our station supply and control water scientifically and strive to reduce the consumption of water per hectare of fields. They dug water-pockets at different places and collected every drop of water and help to effectively use water. Many hundred million cubic metres of water is now kept in store in the big Yontan reservoir and Lake Sohung.

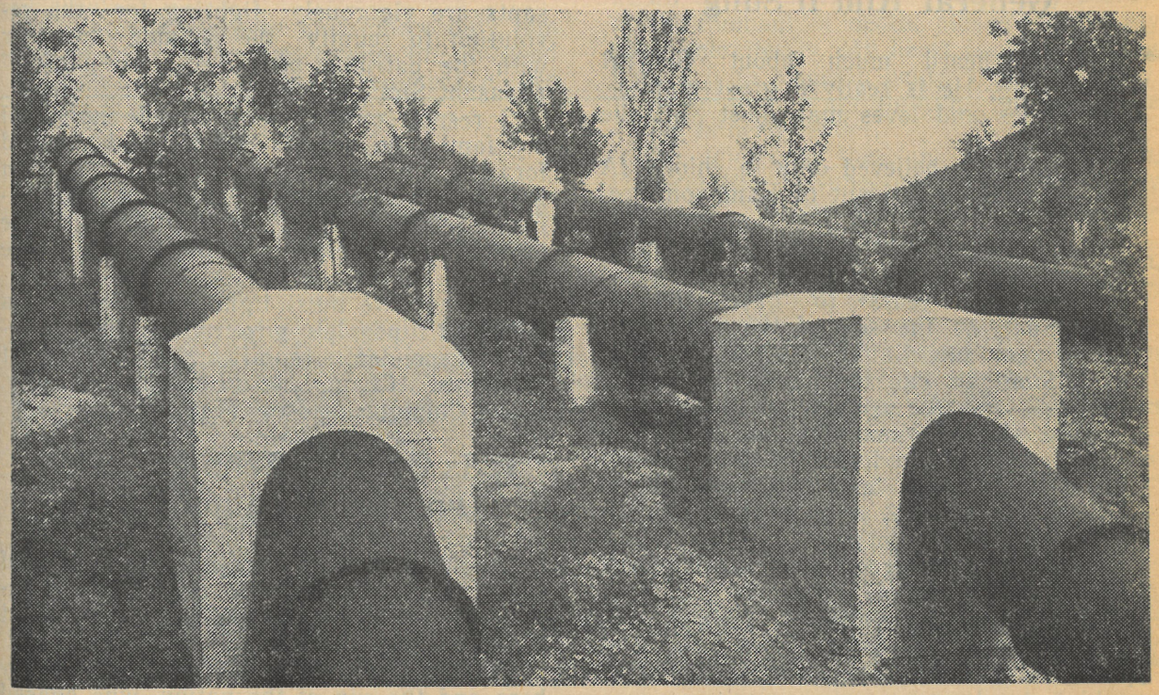
Thousands of wells and ponds were dug and water-jetting pipes driven according to the Party's policy of making a revolution to obtain ground water.

We keep in store water enough to feed the plain for three years.

A perfect and stable irrigation system has been established and mechanization and chemicalization are nearing completion. As a result, the Kindung Plain, forsaken as a barren land for thousands of years, has now turned into a famous grain and fruit producer.

Kim Gyong Ryol
Director of the Hwangju Irrigation
Control Station

Water crosses mountains



"General KIM IL SUNG Is the Great Sun of the Whole Nation"

Thirty-four years have passed since the August 15 liberation which threw the whole land into a whirlpool of joy. Though, the excitement, which possessed the south Korean brothers waiting for the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung to come to Seoul just after the liberation, does not abate but grows every day.

Today the south Korean people boundlessly respect the great leader and are all full of a resolution to be loyal to him. We introduce here some of what the radio "Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification" recently aired and "Hyokmyong Chonson" wrote in this connection.

I Have Believed Only in General Kim Il Sung

"I have heard much about General Kim Il Sung. He is really a great man.

He values and loves man most in the world.

I have so far believed only in him." (A certain Chong, a resident of Kangwon Province)

"It is the first, greatest honour and pride and best luck in the national history of five thousand years to have General Kim Il Sung as the sun of the nation.

As we have the wise General Kim Il Sung we can have national dignity and pride and the country will prosper eternally after its reunification, and the south Korean people living in the dark can have a bright hope and optimism of the future." (Ho In Bok, a member of the National Liberation Front)

"Indeed, the government of our General is the best in the world.

I quite envy the workers of the north under the government of General Kim Il Sung, the tender-hearted father of the working people.

I am longing to live happily with the workers of the north under the loving care of General Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation." (Worker Kim Ryong Hyok)

"The great leader General Kim Il Sung made the peasants of the north masters of land. They had been little different from peasants of the south today. And he has led them to reap rich crops every year and made them equally well-off.

Only when we the peasants of the south do farming under the wise guidance of the great leader we can reap a rich harvest every year as the peasants of the north do, free ourselves from present poverty and live a worthy, happy life.

To enjoy the care and government of the great General, all must fight to hasten national reunification. That is why we peasants are vigorously fighting for the revolution to reunify the country together with the patriotic people of all strata." (Peasant Sim Jae Hun)

"I respect only General Kim Il Sung. All my family do so. My father had looked forward with eagerness to the day when he would receive the General's government, before he died. He wanted me to be faithful to the General. I will be loyal to the General.

To be so we must fight to establish a democratic people's government and achieve independent reunification." (Peasant surnamed Chong in Poryong County, South Chungchong Province)

It Is Only He Who Can Meet Our Reunification Desire

"No force on earth can kill the feeling of the people in the south to reunify the country under the leadership of the great General Kim Il Sung.

It is General Kim Il Sung, the legendary hero and the sun of the nation, who chased out Japanese imperialist brigands and brought the new spring of national liberation, who established an earthly paradise for the working masses in the north which startles the world, and who gives the popular masses of the south a hope of the future.

The country must be reunified as the respected and beloved leader General Kim Il Sung wills." (Professor Kim of a university in Seoul)

"The masses of the people believe that reunification is the only way to survival. It is said that the public will is that of Heaven. All compatriots desire to live happily under a good government, looking up at Lake Chonji on Mt. Paekdu-san. Their desire will surely come true.

It is only the great General Kim Il Sung who can meet their desire." (A certain Li, a religious man in Chongro Ward, Seoul)

"I quite envy the people in the north living happily under the loving care of General Kim Il Sung. My earnest desire is that the country is reunified at an early date and I see him." (Young man surnamed Pak in Sokcho)

"The great leader General Kim Il Sung is the lodestar for national reunification.

Only he can bring about national reunification.

We must believe in and follow only him and heartily wish him a long life in good health." (Corporal Kim, a regiment of 3rd division, south Korean army)

I Pledge Myself to Be Faithful to the General

"I will readily give my youth to faithfully carry into effect what the great leader, the sun of the nation, intends." (Worker Kang In Chol, a member of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification)

"Now the hearts of us young students are full of loyalty to the great General and deep faith in the immortal Juche idea.

To be true to the sun of the nation, General Kim Il Sung, I will study more deeply his Juche theory, the highest peak of human thought, firmly establish a revolutionary world outlook and do everything I can for the victory of the Juche cause.

I will teach the people living in the dark the truth of Juche, make them believe in it, give them food for struggle and help them to fight for the save-the-nation cause.

I will find the worth of life in faithfully following the great Juche idea and give my youth for it." (University student Pak Jong Sik)

"We will further strengthen solidarity with the people of all strata as taught by the great General, and stand in the van of the mass struggle to frustrate the 'two Koreas' plot of the partitionists at home and abroad and reunify the country.

We renew our resolution to live and fight in the revolutionary spirit of Mt. Paekdu-san and devote our life solely to the cause of the sun of salvation, General Kim Il Sung." (Resolution of members of the "Paekdu Society" in Pusan)

"When the enemies find themselves in a tight corner, they can kill me as their last-ditch effort. But, mother, I am not afraid at all of death. If I ever show any sorrow at the moment of death, please forget my name mercilessly. My heart is now swelling with a high pride in being a revolutionary. It is because I am fighting for the cause of the fatherly leader.

The soldier of the sun of the nation, General Kim Il Sung, can never die in any adversity." (From the prison diary of revolutionary Chong Yon Gun)

"I will follow the sun of the nation, General Kim Il Sung, to the end of the sun and the moon.

I will strive to reunify the country at an early date and on the day of reunification I will cry cheers for the fatherly General on the high platform at the square of reunification in a loud voice that will set the South Sea aboil and shake Mt. Halra." (Kim Gwang Ung in Seoul)

PATH OF REBIRTH

"From Now On I'll Work, Upholding You General"

After the North-South Joint Conference there took place a May Day mass demonstration and various other celebration functions. It impressed indelibly on the mind of Kim Gu.

General Kim Il Sung invited Kim Gu and other personages to attend these functions. They had a privilege of mounting the platform, receiving the rousing cheers from the assembled crowds. From there he could feast his eyes on the cheering people who, liberated by the General, were leading a happy life in a new, democratic state as well as the imposing bearing of the respected and beloved leader who, wearing a smile of extraordinary tenderness on his face, was sending his greetings to the people.

The great leader! He, bearing the destiny of the country on his shoulders, carried on a bloody struggle and rescued the fellow countrymen who were wandering about like floating clouds, scattered all over. And now he had them banded together with one will so rapidly!

Quietly thinking of this Kim Gu shed silent tears of joy.

He was indescribably touched by all the things he saw and heard in the northern half of Korea.

During his stay in Pyongyang he visited Mangyongdae, the spiritual birthplace of the Korean people.

He had imagined that the house where the General was born would be a magnificent mansion. So he was amazed to find it to be a poor straw-thatched cottage. That day the General's grandfather named Kim Bo Hyon aged 70 was making a fence in the yard. Greatly astonished at the sight, he looked down upon the gnarled hands of the grandfather a little while, and asked him how he, whose grandson was the national leader, could be doing such heavy work.

The grandfather smiled and answered:

"My grandson is the national leader, yes. But I myself is a farmer. As the ancient people said that farming was the mainstay of the country, I should do it well so that my grandson may be enabled to attend to politics well."

Kim Gu could say no more.

He, later in life, told this story to his friends with the following remarks:

"He is from an ordinary family. Therefore, it is not accidental that he is in sympathy with the people. Korea can be happy only if led by General Kim Il Sung. If I had known that the true nature of communism was represented by the government of General Kim, how could I have opposed it? Reflecting upon the path I had walked till then, I felt ashamed of having advocated anti-communism and shouted independence or similar slogans with no substance, and that, in disregard of the existence of the General!...

"I'll follow General Kim Il Sung, walking in his path, for this is the very path our nation should take."

Kim Gu seemed to be quite another man after his arrival in Pyongyang. He was so deeply stirred that he could not get to sleep, crowded with a thousand emotions and thoughts.

When the aide told him that he was resolved to dedicate his life to the General, Kim Gu said: "Yes, indeed. You're right. I'll present the seal of our Provisional Government to General Kim Il Sung! It has been my honour and life and soul all my days. I'll reverentially offer it to him!"

For Kim Gu and his colleagues this big seal was a most inestimable treasure. For them it was symbolic of a "kingdom" in their mind. When he was staying within the dimly-lit Provisional Government building situated at a corner of the French settlement in Shanghai and when he was heading for Chungking for evacuation, a city a long way off, and even when he was on his homeward way from far-off China, Kim Gu kept it carefully in his bosom as if all his future rested with it.

Upon hearing his words, the aide realized that Kim Gu, a leader of the rightist politicians who, though difficult, traversed his own way stubbornly, now entrusted his all to the great leader of Korea.

On another occasion he said to the General:

"From now on, I'll work, upholding you General. How can I be ambitious for power today when I'm too old. I've no ambition whatsoever.

"Here in Pyongyang I met the master of Korea... If I do not go to south Korea, someone may misunderstand that I'm under detention here. So I'll leave here. But after I go there, I'll strive for national reunification as far as I can, following you General.

"And if things do not turn out as I wish, I'll come back. If I return, give me an orchard, please."

These words were expressive of the earnest pledge of Kim Gu who found a way of living under the loving care of the General after roaming about all his days, the pledge to live a life worth living from now on under his guidance.

He had been bigoted enough to behave himself, cloaking his anachronistic anti-communist ideals under traditional nationalism. He went against the currents of the times due to his reactionary class position and political prejudice and so fell behind in the darkness of his ignorance. But he was now reborn as an enlightened human being in the rays of the great sun of the nation, General Kim Il Sung.

Even after he went to Seoul, Kim Gu worked with a new determination, explaining and propagating to his close friends the greatness of General Kim Il Sung, his superb revolutionary line and the judiciousness of his leadership.

In Seoul he said to his close friends:

"None but General Kim Il Sung is destined to rebuild Korea. When I was in China, I heard that he was defeating Japanese imperialism. But I merely thought that he was a military strategist of great talent. My thinking did not change even after the August 15 liberation.

"But he I met in Pyongyang was not merely a talented military strategist but a young, great statesman. A hero rarely appears in history, but it is a rare thing indeed in a history of several thousand years for such a great hero as he to make an appearance.

"But that hero has appeared in Korea. Since I met him for the first time, I cannot ever part with him. Every morning as I wake up, I think of nothing but to see him again. When he talked of Korea's future, I saw clearly the course the Korean nation should and would follow."

These words of his made their way with tremendous impact to all the corners of the country.

The path he took in his old age, guided by the great leader General Kim Il Sung, was a path of rebirth and a path of genuine patriotism for the fellow countrymen and the nation.

(The End)

Traitorous Acts for Permanent Division

Talking about north-south "dialogue" and "unification" to fool the home and world public and hide their true colours, the south Korean authorities are frantically seeking confrontation and permanent national division.

This is clear from their moves in and outside the conference hall in recent months after the contact of the liaison delegates of the north and south began and the north-south dialogue made a new start.

As is well known to the world, we advanced a four-point proposal for peaceful reunification on January 23, this year and took a radical measure-initiative of ceasing to flay south Korea from February 1.

The proposal and measure were an expression of our earnest desire and sincere efforts to end the north-south confrontation and antagonism, promote national harmony and unity and bring about national reunification.

But the south Korean side openly came out in challenge to our just proposal and active measure.

Refusing to stop its slanders and calumnies against us, it further intensified them.

In four months from February 1 to the end of May 1979, some radios in Seoul made 36,926 slanders against us.

The south Korean side slanders our reasonable proposal and measure for dialogue and reunification as a "camouflaged peace offensive" or "trick" and even speaks ill of them as a "jargon" or "nonsense."

Its vile slander of our ideal and system has reached such an extent that even the one in the high authorities stood in the van of the slander campaign and openly called for the "overthrow" of our system.

The south Korean side is now staging even a farcical "10-million signature campaign" to mislead the people desirous of national harmony and unity, whip up antagonism and confrontation within the nation and lay an obstacle in the way of dialogue and peaceful reunification.

They started the largest-scale "south Korea-US joint operation exercise" involving over 170,000 men in March 1, from which we had proposed to stop all military actions against the other side and staged an actual war exercise against us along the Military Demarcation Line and at different places of south Korea. They stage naval shooting exercises, "model exercises" to develop the "inland operation system" and perfect the "operation posture" and other war exercises everywhere in south Korea almost every day, involving the army and "civilian defence corps" and even young students.

The traitorous act of the south Korean authorities to perpetuate national division has reached its zenith.

They are now committing without hesitation the worst criminal act of bisecting the country permanently by erecting reinforced concrete walls, 5 metres in height, 10 metres in bottom width and 3 metres in top width, all along the Military Demarcation Line running across the waist of our country. They mobilize a great multitude of civilians and armymen for this project every day.

Their hostile acts against us became more undisguised after they brought to a rupture the contact of the liaison delegates of the north and south arranged at our initiative.

While zealously carrying on a false propaganda to throw the blame for the breaking up of the dialogue off their own heads onto ours, they arrested many south Koreans demanding social democracy and national reunification and brand them as "spies" to link them with us and slander us.

All their acts show that they have no intention at all to have a dialogue with us and work for reunification.

Their actions in the conference hall made their splittist posture against reunification clearer.

When the liaison delegates of the north and south had their contact at our initiative and by our sincere efforts the entire Korean people warmly welcomed it, regarding it as the start of a new dialogue for national harmony, unity and reunification. But the south Korean side threw cold water on the burning desire of the compatriots for reunification.

From the first day of the dialogue it made an issue of the "name of delegate" which is extremely unessential and does not totally conform with the purpose of the dialogue, laying an obstacle in the way of the dialogue.

In spite of their unjust argument, our side put forward an active plan to settle the problem of the name to normalize the contact of the liaison delegates and bring the dialogue to success.

As a result of our treatment of the problem, the south Korean side could not pick a quarrel with us over the name problem any more. Now it strenuously insisted on operating the Coordination Commission again, laying another obstacle in the way of the dialogue. Behind its insistence on the reoperation of the Coordination Commission which has long lost the value of its existence lay a sinister design to oppose the new start of the dialogue, turn the dialogue into a scene of north-south confrontation again and pass away time making empty talks without settling problems for reunification.

Now that the unjustness of its position has come to full light, the south Korean side refuses one-sidedly to appear at the conference hall, rotting that it will never have any contact but the "talk of the authorities" excluding representatives of all political parties and groupings from the dialogue for reunification.

For this the dialogue was deadlocked and is now in stalemate, despite our repeated negotiation proposals, after the third contact of liaison delegates on March 14.

Its "talk of the authorities" aims at monopolizing the dialogue by excluding the people of all strata and using it for the "two Koreas" plot.

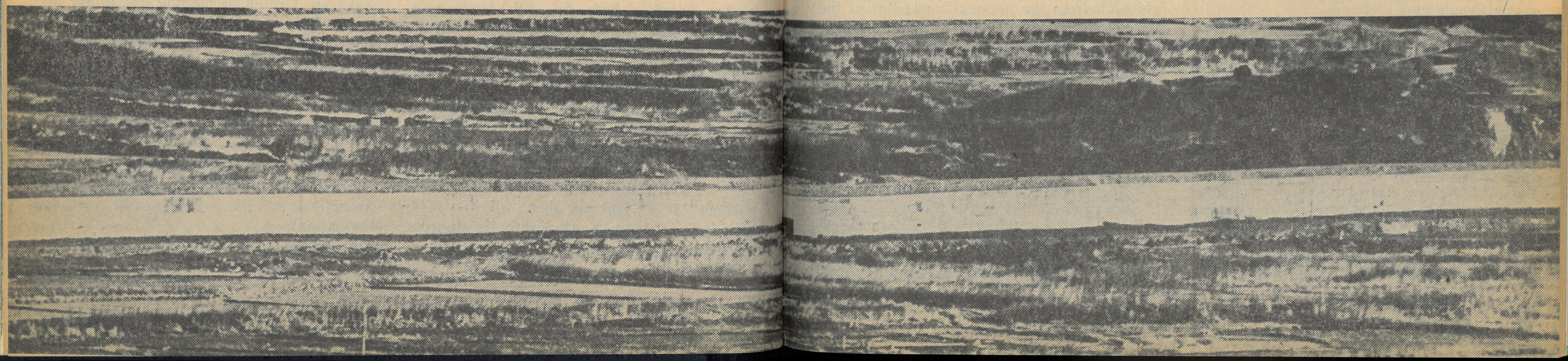
Obstructionist acts in the conference hall and all challenges to us outside the conference hall clearly reveal the anti-national position of the south Korean side seeking division against reunification.

The south Korean authorities are working to remain in power indefinitely with the backing of foreign forces and enjoy an easy life by perpetuating division.

The shameless splittist moves and traitorous acts of the south Korean side arouse strong hatred and indignation with them in the entire Korean people and hundreds of millions of the world people loving justice and peace, incurring bitterer condemnation.

These acts of theirs must be stopped and the dialogue for reunification resumed.

Part of the reinforced concrete wall built by the south Korean authorities along the Military Demarcation Line



"We Express Firm Solidarity with the Korean People in Their Struggle to Reunify the Country Independently and Peacefully"

The Central Committee of our Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland advanced a four-point proposal embodying the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's policy of national reunification—a proposal that the north and south return to the intrinsic idea and principle of the July 4 Joint Statement, immediately stop calumnies and slanders against the other side and unconditionally and immediately discontinue all military actions antagonizing and threatening the other side and a whole-nation congress convened representing all political parties and public organizations in the north and south. It is warmly supported by the world political and public circles and people of all strata. We introduce here part of what they say about it.

* * *

"...I express once again my full and militant support for the just Korean reunification proposal recently advanced by the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland.

The Somali people warmly hail and fully support the new effort of the fraternal Korean people for national reunification." (Mohamed Siad Barre, General Secretary of the Somali Socialist Revolutionary Party and President of the Somali Democratic Republic)

"We will never recognize 'two Koreas.' We recognize only one Korea.

We regard the question of Korean reunification as our own and fully support the reunification of Korea." (Samora Moises Machel, President of the People's Republic of Mozambique)

"The Workers' Party of Korea under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung has invariably maintained a correct stand in the struggle for the reunification of the country and enjoys the support of the progressive democratic forces of all countries of the world in this struggle.

The Peruvian Communist Party which is firmly supporting the cause of Korea extends our warmest encouragement to you, joining in your struggle." (General Secretary and Secretary in Charge of External Affairs, of the Central Committee of the Peruvian Communist Party)

"The reunification of Korea is a problem related to peace in Korea and the rest of the world.

We pay deep attention to the problem of the peaceful reunification of Korea and hope that it will be settled in the interests of the entire Korean people through the north-south dialogue." (Odvar Nordli, Prime Minister of Norway)

"Response of many capital cities of the world indicates that this proposal is treated as a matter of greatest concern internationally.

Pyongyang put forth a very clear and concrete proposal for dialogue. The proposal contains a series of concrete measures to straighten out the present situation." (Yugoslav "Tanjug")

"The Korean people have undergone untold national sufferings from the country's artificial split by the imperialists.

The split is the cause of constant tension in the Korean peninsula and the whole Asian continent.

Unanimously claiming that Korea's artificial split should not continue any longer both from the national viewpoint of the Korean people and that of peace and progress in wide Asia, the Bangladesh political parties and public organizations involving progressive workers, peasants, students and intellectuals express firm solidarity with the Korean people in their struggle to reunify the country independently and peacefully." (Joint statement of Bangladesh political parties and public organizations)

"...the proposal for the convocation of a whole-nation congress represented by all political parties and public organizations of the north and by all political parties including the leader of the Democratic Republican Party, social organizations and patriotic people of all strata in the south and by overseas compatriots and individual personages is a just one conforming fully to the desire of the entire Korean people to surmount difficulties in the way of reunification and reunify the country independently and to the demand of the times and the aspiration of the world peace-loving people.

The Central Committee of the Mali Red Cross fully supports it." (Eo Pone, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Mali Red Cross)

"Expecting that the realization of the new four-point proposal will contribute to hastening Korea's reunification and removing the Military Demarcation Line at an early date, we sincerely hope that the country will be reunified into one for welfare of the Korean people." (Jose Francisco Bulgarelli, Chairman of the Latin American Institute of the Juche Idea)

"The International Liaison Committee appeals to the national committees to intensify their activities for supporting the struggle of the Korean people, and the peoples of all countries of the world to conduct vigorously international solidarity activities including signature campaign, mass meetings and demonstrations for Korea's independent and peaceful reunification in support of the initiatives taken by the national committees and the International Liaison Committee." (Appeal adopted at the Enlarged Meeting of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea)

"We fully support the statement of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The Assembly of Saitama Prefecture, Japan and its 92 administrative districts out of 93 adopted a resolution demanding Korea's independent, peaceful reunification and are bringing about a rapid upsurge in the Japan-Korea solidarity movement.

Such achievements will be expanded." (Matsumura Masateru, Director of the Saitama Prefectural Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea and Secretary of the Saitama Prefectural Headquarters of the Japan Socialist Party)

"We Rwandan people eternally and invariably believe that Korea is one and express unstinted militant solidarity with the heroic Korean people in their struggle to achieve the country's reunification independently and peacefully at the earliest possible date, and affirm that we will do every effort for it.

The Rwandan Republic will stand for ever by the world peoples opposing the 'two Koreas' plot and demanding the unconditional withdrawal of all foreign forces from south Korea." (Habimana Bonaventure, General Secretary of the Rwandan National Revolutionary Movement for Development)

"The world public were very glad at the time when the July 4 Joint Statement was published and the north-south dialogue started in accordance with the three principles of national reunification advanced by President Kim Il Sung.

The recent new proposal is an absolutely just one for removing the war danger and securing peace in Korea. The proposal is supported by the Danish people and the world progressive people.

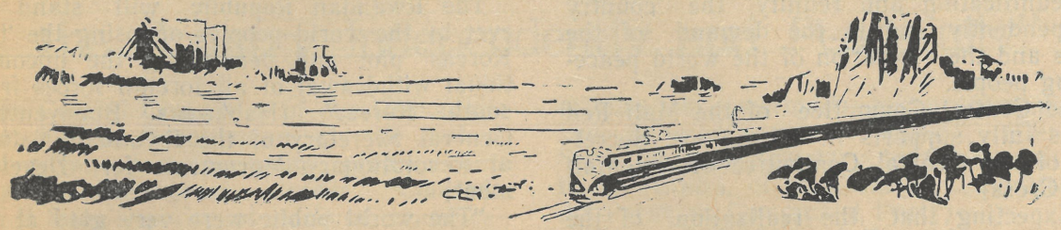
The question is that the south Korean authorities accept the proposal and put it into effect." (Arne Herlov Petersen, Danish renowned writer and Journalist)

"We strongly demand the United States and the south Korean authorities stop the 'two Koreas' plot at once and withdraw completely the US troops and nuclear weapons from south Korea in accordance with the resolution of the 30th session of the UN General Assembly." (Letter of students of Africa, Middle East, and Latin America studying at Lebanese University)

"The US branch of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea will do all efforts to make the American people know the just four-point proposal advanced by the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland of Korea in its statement." (Kalen E. Gellen, representative of the US branch of this committee)

"Progressive circles and public opinion of the world show interest in the new proposal advanced by the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland of Korea and the concrete and realistic measures taken for its realization are hailed by all progressive organizations of the world." (Madhat Akkache, Chief Editor of the Syrian Journal "Al Sakhafa")

Along the Thousand-ri East Coastline (3)



Scenic and Fertile Chuul Famous for Spa

Part of the Chuul rest home

Our express train arrived at Chuul, a scenic town famous for spa, half an hour after it left Chongjin. The town, which can be said a satellite of Chongjin, has changed beyond recognition in recent years. Multi-storeyed apartment houses with beautifully tiled walls, educational and cultural and public health institutions, shops and stores and public service facilities stood in rows. The broad pavement lined with verdant trees ran straight to the outlying Onpo district. Everything strongly impressed me as a recreation resort.

AT SCENIC CHUUL

We went first to the Chuul spa about 2 km west of the railway station. The spa lay on the lower reaches of the Chuulchon Stream which flows through the valleys in an offshoot of the Hamgyong mountain range. This salubrious spa is now playing a great role in improving the health of our working people.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Mineral and hot springs rich in our country must be diversely and widely used in curing and preventing diseases."

The fatherly leader visited the Chuul arenaceous spa immediately after liberation, and, saying that its hot water was salubrious, the air around it was clean and a limpid stream flew, he instructed to plant many trees and flowering plants and well arrange it so that it could be widely used for the promotion of the working people's health.

An official of the sanatorium boasted of a great success attained in curing diseases or improving the health of working people under the deep concern of the fatherly leader, combining treatment by modern medical apparatuses with treatment by spa.

This arenaceous spa is a radon spring of high temperature which is little mineral and weakly alkaline. The water is over 50°C and efficacious for curing or preventing arthritis, aftereffects of traumata, troubles in nervous system, hypertension, gastroenteric troubles, women's diseases, etc.

Guided by that official, we went to see the hydrotherapeutic quarters of the sanatorium. There the hot spring water was used in various ways to cure diseases—arenation, bathing and other external application as well as internal application.

The guide explained that this hydrotherapeutic method is also used to cure diseases and the state pays deep attention to it.

From his words we realized once again the superiority of the advanced public health institution in our country where man is valued most in the world and nothing is spared for the promotion of people's health.

Then we made our way to the Onpo district to see the rest home. The district is noted for hot spring and scenic beauty.

In the distance, the Kwanmo Peaks undulated to the northwest and, near, that district

The Samdaejik Falls in Chuul

was surrounded by wall-like peaks on the southeast. They reminded us of a perspective. The Ryongdam waterfall was just like a dragon jumping down from the sky as its name means and the Samdaejik falls was thundering down over long cliffs. A suspension bridge was casting its shadow on the valley stream. There were also a boating pool and

angling lake whose water was so calm and clear like a looking glass that we could see in it our faces. Deep in the valley soared a square rock, 20 metres or so high and 6 metres across. It was like a marble pillar trimmed by a masterly mason all his life.

We took a short rest at the Osim Pavilion. Inviting were the fantastic Osim Rock on the stream, the rainbow bridges over the stream and colossal rocks around. Men and women holidaymakers were posing for photograph or drawing pictures. Boys and girls were singing and dancing to the accordion on the Osim Rock. Our guide said, smiling, "People are said to grow ten years younger here."

The fatherly leader has visited the rest home more than ten times to pick out its site and indicate its size and well equip it. Under such deep concern the rest home has become a splendid holiday home for the people.

We left the spa, feeling deeply grateful to him.

HARD-FOUGHT BATTLE SITE

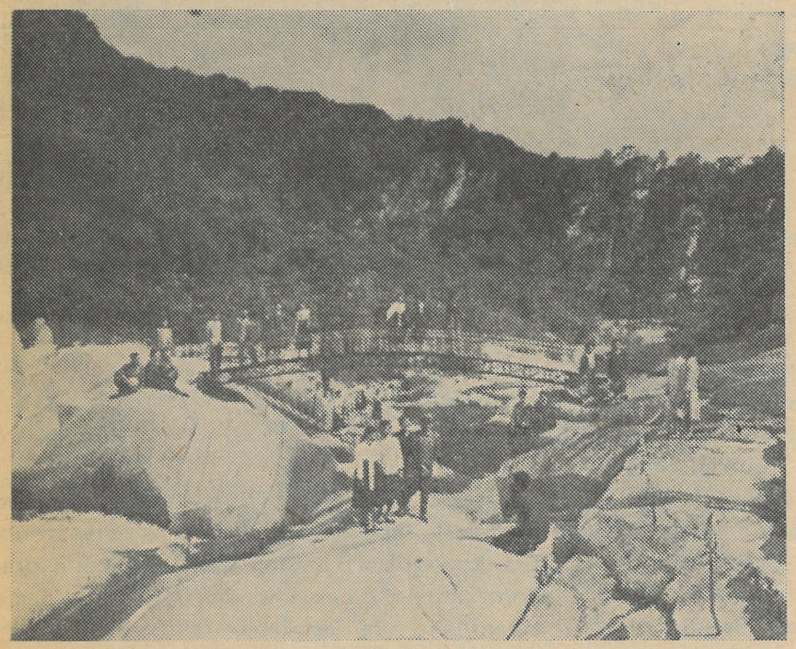
We spent a day at Orang, the neighbouring county.

The Orang people fought heroically, helping the People's Army, against the US imperialist aggressors and their stooges during the Fatherland Liberation War.

At the county seat we took a car and went to Ponggang, the old battle site, recollecting the unforgettable days of the war.

"All fought heroically to defend the revolutionary government set up by the great leader. Yes, nothing is dearer than the fatherland!..." started a functionary of the county Party committee and recalled the war days.

... Early in November 1950 the US imperialist aggressors and their lackeys attacked the Orang area under cover of planes, artillery and warships. All people in Orang, men and women, young and old, turned out as one man in hearty response to the call of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung to defend every inch of the fatherland with blood. They fought bravely, sharing life and death with the People's Army men, like the people in the guerrilla base who, together with the Korean People's Revolutionary Army men, had beaten back the enemy during the anti-Japanese armed struggle.



Working people have a good time

Our car soon arrived at the Ponggang village. There we met Kim Hu Nam, Pak Sun Ok and Li Il Bong, participants in the Orangchon defense battle. Although nearly 30 years had elapsed, they told us the story of the battle as if that of yesterday.

... The rice mill was wrecked by the enemy bombing, so people polished rice in treadmill or stone mill under torchlights and cooked rice for our army men over ten times a day. They also dug trenches for the army men or drew water from the river to cool the hot heavy machine guns amid hails of bullets. They restored bridges destroyed by the enemy in breast-deep water several times a day with a heroic resolve to ensure the transport of war supplies without delay.

The story about Li Gum Ok of the village touched us.

She was a shop woman. After her husband joined the People's Army, she volunteered to help fighting soldiers. At the critical moment the enemies were swarming into the village, she crossed the Orang River back to her village and took our wounded soldiers there to a safe place. Not only that. She went into behind the enemy line many times to feel the enemy for the victory of the battle. She fought bravely to the last moment of her life.

Orang people readily risked danger and gave their lives to assist the People's Army. Li Il Bong who is now on the shady side of sixty said, "The enemy troops attempted in vain to break through our line for several days. Hit hard by our People's Army and people, they fled, leaving countless bodies...."

The next morning, we inspected the old battle site together with an official of the *ri* Party organization.

The area was easy for our army to repel the enemy attack, as the highroad to it was flanked with steep cliffs and the Orangchon River flew in front of it.

The river was flowing calmly as if narrating the feats of the heroes in those days. And tall poplars on the bank were soughing in the wind as if to chime in the narration.

Twenty-nine years have already passed since the hard battle. No trace of the war was to be found. A new life was in full bloom in the village.

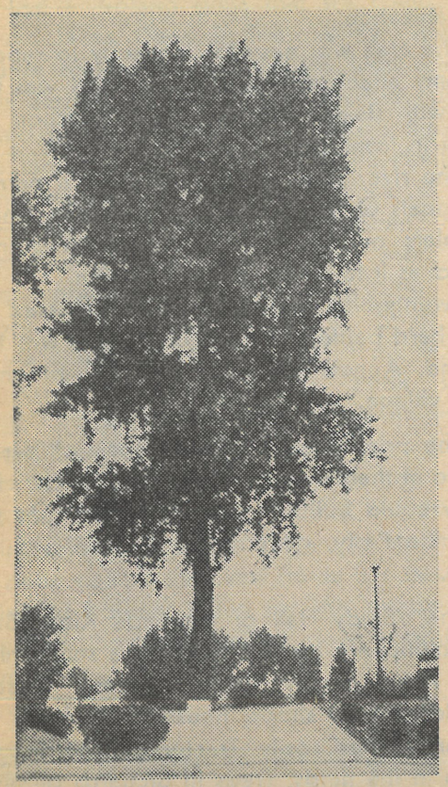
The people established a socialist paradise there at their own hands with a firm belief that they could build a new life as long as there are the Party, government, people and territory.

The "Study Hall of Comrade Kim Il Sung's Revolutionary Ideas" stood on a sunny hill on the river. Modern farm houses, nurseries, kindergartens, shops, house of culture and others nestled cosily. Tractors and lorries were seen in the fields. Trees in orchards of several hundred hectares planted on hills bore a great abundance of apple, pear and other fruits. They built three- or four-stage pumping stations, and introduced irrigation and turned the one-time barren Ponggang peneplain into a fertile grain producer. The river was embanked higher and improved, and trees planted to protect better fields and crops against natural disasters.

In these ten years the rice and maize output of this area increased 2 times and 3.5 times respectively. All this change is due to the wise guidance and warm solicitude of the respected and beloved leader who visited there many times to make the people there live better.

We left the Ponggang village, confident of its bright future which will come under great love.

Kim Mun Ho



KANGSON POPLAR

There lies the Kangson Steel Complex, a metallurgical giant, southwest of Pyongyang, the revolutionary capital. In the compound of the works called the "home of Chollima," you can see the granite "monument to the on-the-spot guidance of Comrade Kim Il Sung" and a green poplar standing by it.

This is the historic "Kangson poplar."

Whenever we see the tree going on spreading its branches to rich foliage, we recollect fondly the unforgettable day when the great leader visited this works only a week after the war victory, picturing his noble image in our minds.

The works, like all other factories in our country, was severely destroyed by the barbarous bombing of the US imperialists during the great Fatherland Liberation War (June 25, 1950—July 27, 1953).

When the war ended, the works compound was riddled with more than 10,000 bomb-craters and littered with piles of scrap iron and fallen walls.

The workers took up shovel to restore their works but did not know where to begin.

On August 3, 1953, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung visited this works.

He inspected the severely ruined works, making his way through the broken walls, and asked the workers to discuss with him how to restore the works. The workers were very sorry. There was no building left undamaged for him to go in in the compound.

He went under the poplar tree, the only survival of the war, and wanted to have a talk there.

Workers brought a simple chair for him.

Looking round at them with eyes full of fatherly affection, he sat down on a fallen wall, saying he alone could not seat himself on the chair as they all could not sit.

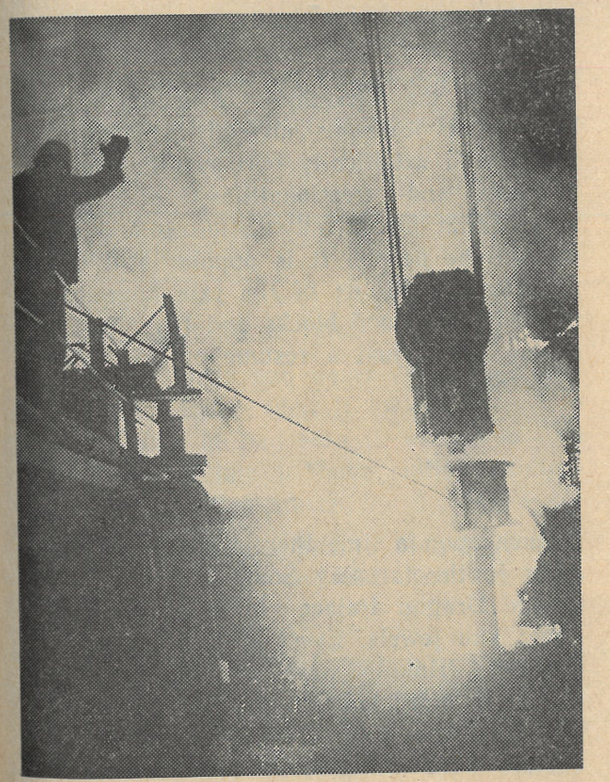
He gave a highly important teaching on concentrating on the production of molten iron though the restoration of shops was important and bringing electric furnaces back to life as early as possible. And he said the steel works should be rebuilt into a more modern, larger one with our technique, materials and efforts.

Encouraged by his teaching the workers turned out as one man to restore their works. The works rang with songs of creation and construction. Displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, they restored and put into operation many shops including the steel shop in a brief time. Now the works has become a modern metallurgical giant.

Twenty-six years have passed since then.

Today the Kangson poplar is growing luxuriantly, telling us the moving story of the historic day.

Workers of the Kangson Steel Complex increases their production



National Industrial Art Exhibition Opened

Last May the National Industrial Art Exhibition was opened at the Korean Art Gallery in our capital, Pyongyang.

On display there were 138 works of various kinds including trade mark, packing, specimen and advertisement designs.

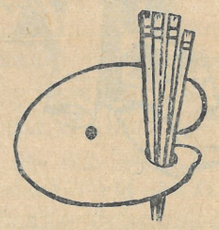
All works will contribute to the settlement of the design problem raised by the socialist economic construction.

The exhibition showed well a new progress in making trade marks and packing designs. Many designs of this kind were distinct, delicate and beautiful in color and gave a clear idea of goods.

Specimen designs were so well made as to easily produce goods after them at factories. Designs of grass carpet and other designs suited the emotion, aesthetic sentiments and aspiration of our people building socialism with their own things. They were highly appreciated at the exhibition.

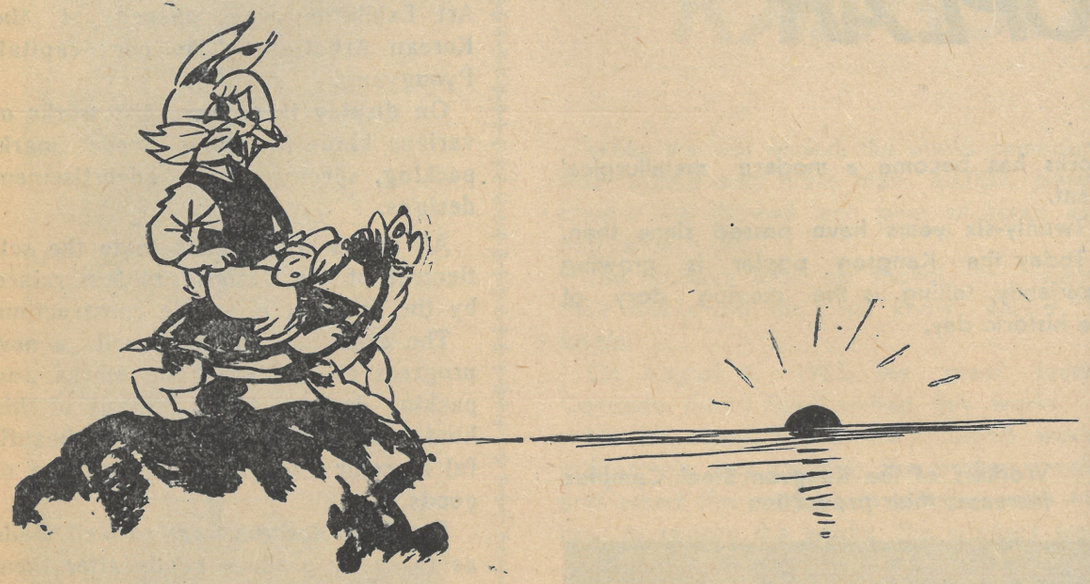
Advertisement designs, ornamental designs and other designs agreed to the feeling and sentiments of our people.

The exhibition showed clearly that our industrial art is rapidly developing into a revolutionary and popular art according to the Party's correct literary and art policy.



Fable

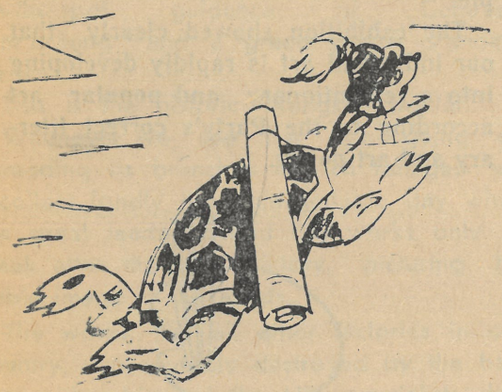
TALE OF A HARE



The Tale of a Hare is widely known to our people from olden times. It was fictionized in the 18th century.

This tale regarded as a typical fable in the Korean literature of the Middle Ages lays bare the wickedness of feudal rulers through a dexterous method of personification and artistically portrays the contradictions and irrationalities of feudal society that forced only suffering and misery on the people. It is popular still now.

Different editions of the tale have been printed from wood blocks and type. We are giving below just a resume of this rather long tale.



* * *

Once upon a time there was the Dragon King in the faraway South Sea. He lived in the Dragon Palace built with gold, silver and jewels. Every day he held a banquet, drinking wine and enjoying the dances by court ladies.

Suddenly he got seriously ill. Renowned doctors were all called in and best medicines were applied but he went from bad to worse. The king lay in bed and only sighed great sighs of grief, thinking that his idle life was drawing to a close.

One of the doctors examined the sick king and suggested that the raw liver of a hare might cure his disease.

The Dragon King was started to hear this and at once summoned all his vassals and asked, "Who would go to the land to catch a hare alive?"

An octopus stepped forward and said:

"I will go to the land and catch a hare alive, Sire." The king was so overjoyed that he was going to promote him then and there.

The eyes of all the vassals present were green with envy at the octopus. They were a bunch of flatterers.

Then a turtle pointed out:

"Octopus, you look a bit dignified but you are a poor talker and have no wit. How you dare say you can capture a hare?"

With this, the turtle pledged to the king that he would catch a hare alive even at the cost of his life to cure his disease. He said he was the only vassal who could carry out the mission.

Admiring his loyalty the king decided to send the turtle to the land.

But the turtle had never seen a hare and didn't know what it looked like. The octopus said he had seen it once, so the king ordered him to have skilled painters draw a picture of a hare.

In a few days a picture of a hare with long, pricked ears and red eyes was completed.

Carrying the picture with him the turtle started on his journey. He made his way through the blue waves and landed on the foot of a mountain.

Whenever he met an animal the turtle took a quick look at the picture to ascertain if it was a hare. He made a round of the mountain and at last found a hare by a rock on a limpid stream. It was a hare no doubt according to the picture.

The turtle talked to the hare politely:

"Eh...friend! Aren't you Mr. Hare? I am a great man from the Dragon Palace. I have been looking for a good friend and am so glad to see you, a hero of the mountain here today...."

Looking at the confused hare the turtle continued to say honeyed words:

"It must be very hard for you to live in the mountain rife with wild beasts. In the Dragon Palace we take delicious food every day and spend our time dancing and singing. You are so clever that if you come to our palace, you will have a good position."

The hare would not believe this and only shook his head. So the turtle used every sweet word to allure him:

"Only ride on my back, then you will get to the palace right away."

The hare finally determined to go to the Dragon Palace and accompanied the

turtle to the seashore. Carrying the hare on his back the turtle plowed through the waves and reached the palace.

"Wait for me here, I must inform the Dragon King of my arrival here with you."

The turtle entered the palace alone and said to the king: "Sire, I have brought a hare alive as ordered by you after many hardships."

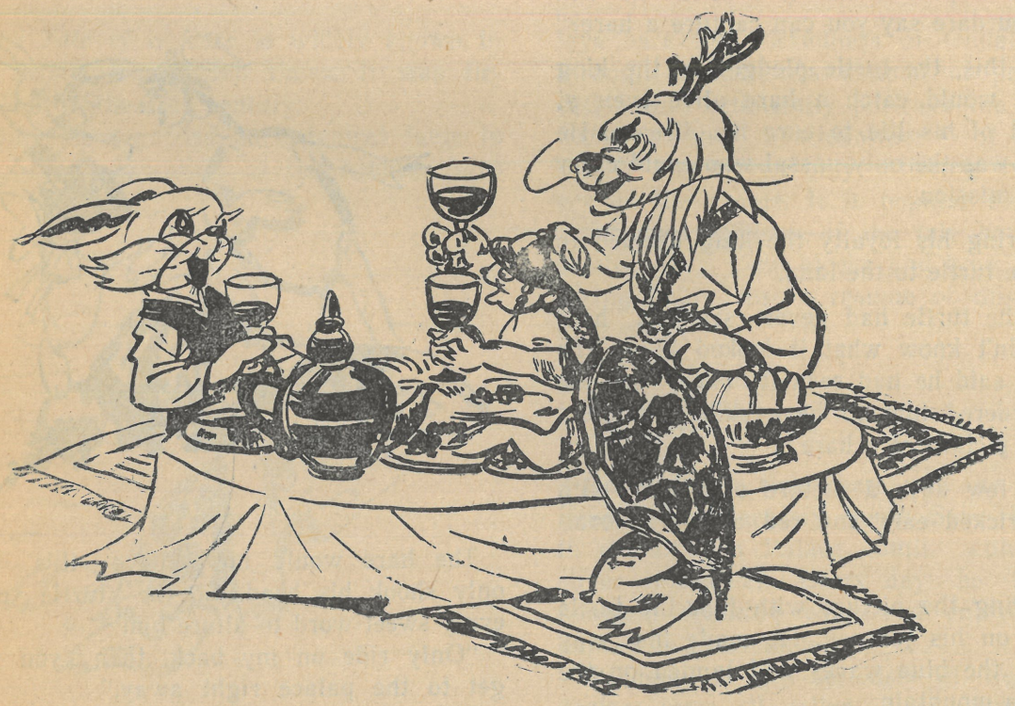
The king was overjoyed and appointed the turtle to a very high position. Outside the palace the hare was anxiously waiting for the turtle to come out.

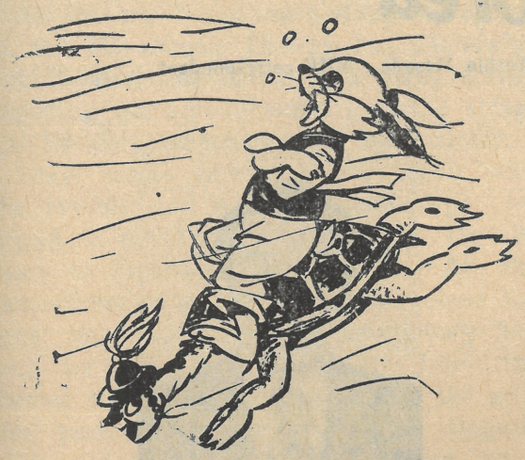
All of a sudden, to his surprise, ferocious-looking fishes armed with spears and swords ran up to the hare, bound him hand and foot, and took him to the Dragon King.

The king in the elevated throne stared at the hare a while and opened his lips:

"Listen, you hare. I have been ailing long. Famous doctors say the liver of a living hare is a cure for my illness, so I sent the turtle for you. You'd better think it your honour to die for me."

This was a bolt from the blue. Now the hare realized that he had been taken in by the turtle. The poor animal was enraged but it couldn't be helped. He racked his brains to seek a way out. As an idea entered his mind, he replied with composure: "Sire, it's the greatest honour for me to die for you. But I'm sorry I am not in a position to save you with my life. I left my liver behind on the land. If I had known of your illness, I would have brought it here. My liver is a cure-all because I live on the crystal-dew and the aromatic grass of Mt. Kumgang-san. That's why so many beasts covet my liver. So, I often





hide it in a secret place when going out. The turtle came to me when I had just taken it out of my body and hidden it under a rock by the stream after giving it a good wash in the clear water. And I just came without it."

The king could not believe it at first. But what the hare said sounded so reasonable that he was compelled to believe it and chided the turtle. He intended to send back the hare to fetch his liver. Presently he gave a grand banquet in honour of the hare to placate him.

The banquet continued a few days, before the king ordered the turtle to go back to the land with the hare.

Sending out the hare, the king asked him again and again to come back quickly and promised him to give a good post on his return.

The hare set out on the turtle's back. Urged by the hare, the turtle swam at a full speed.

The hare was hugely delighted to see the familiar hills and fields again.

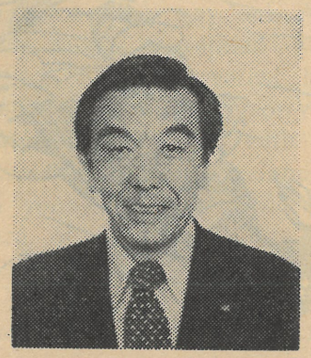
When they got to the shore, the hare jumped down from the back of the turtle and romped about for joy.

The turtle also set his feet on land and urged: "We must return in a hurry. Go quick and fetch your liver." The hare jumped up to a rock and retorted: "You stupid! What animal do you think can put in and out its liver?! You kidnapped me to the Dragon Palace to kill me, for which I think you deserve immediate death. But I'll save your life, for you have taken me back unharmed. Away with you this minute!"

The hare ran into the forest, leaving the turtle dumbfounded.

IMPRESSIONS *on Korea*

Yoshio Masuda, NHK correspondent



I visited Pyongyang, the capital of the DPRK, for the first time. My first impression was that the city is very beautiful and people's expression, too, very bright.

Frankly, it was quite different from what I'd heard in Japan and imagined from various books. "Seeing is believing" is really a fit proverb.

Pyongyang had once been reduced to ashes in the Korean war, but its looks have changed beautifully with the harmonious coordination of the affluent Rivers Taedong-gang and Potong. Pyongyang, as its nickname "capital of willows" shows, is impressively plenty of willow trees. Their reflections on the water and their graceful stands along the streets add to cosy charms. Incidentally my visit coincided with the advent of balmy spring with its blooming peach, cherry and plum trees. Pyongyang is really a city in parks.

Of course, our purpose of visit was the coverage of the 35th WTTC, but in the intervals of competitions we inspected various aspects of economic construction, culture and people's life in the Republic.

Above all, the whole country was out in the construction under the leadership of President Kim Il Sung. The recent success was the completion of the Pyongyang-Wonsan motorway. Many factories, cultural establishments and dwelling houses were under construction.

We visited when preparations for rice transplanting were under way, so through the window of our car we could see tractors working in the fields with chugs. The time was gone when cattle had been used to plough the fields, and now mechanization was well in progress to raise the productive forces in the countryside where agricultural cooperation has been completed.

The Kumsong Tractor Plant near Pyongyang turns out large and small-sized tractors. I received an impression that in this country with a large area of sloped lands, tractors are the pioneers of economic construction.

In the cultural field, I visited a nursery, school and the like and I saw that nurseries leave nothing to be desired in this country where all, men, women, young and old, have turned out for nation building and men and wives are working alike.

Another feature in this Republic is that all education is free. Pupils and students are provided with textbooks free of charge, and supplied with uniforms and school equipment by the state. Children and youth are treated with great care. All this impressed me. This presents a contrast to Japan where children and youth are asked to be faithful to the aged. In evidence here is President Kim Il Sung's favour to the young who will shoulder the future of the Republic and at the same time, it shows the great expectation for the rising generation.

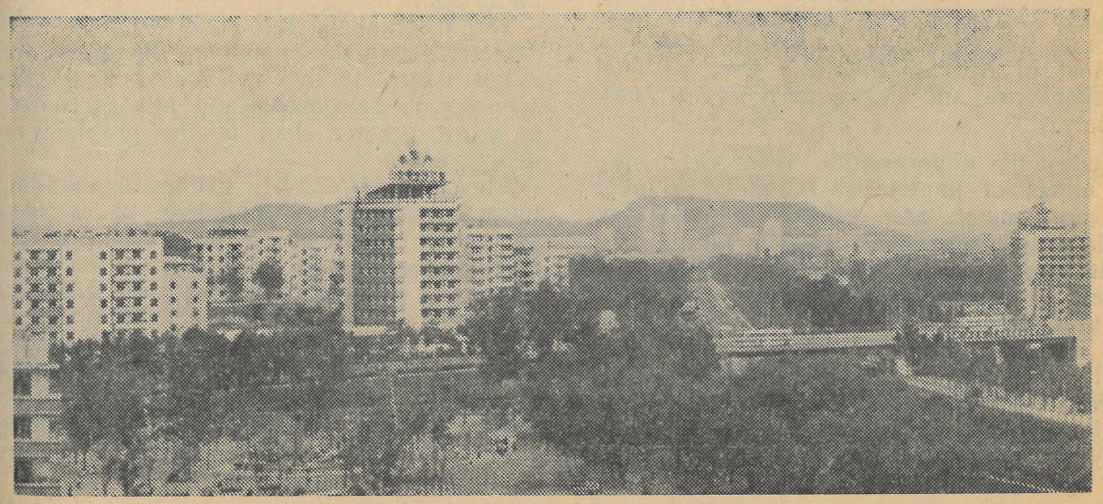
As for art, I saw revolutionary operas at the Moranbong Theatre and Mansudae Art Theatre. The operas had many scenes depicting the anti-Japanese guerrilla struggle for the independence of the country.

These scenes acquainted me keenly with the terrible and agonizing sufferings inflicted on the Korean people by the 36 years of Japanese colonial rule. At the same time, as a Japanese, I perceived the great importance of this revolutionary history for the Republic. Apart from the themes and contents of the operas, the artistes' performance, the volume of singers' voice and dances with correct and quick rhythmic movements covering the whole stage were wonderful. I could not but marvel at the ever-changing stage settings and high degree of presentation.

This is not limited to the artistes. Artistic activities are widespread even among children and they have a sound foundation. This is demonstrated well by children's splendid music and dance shown at kindergartens and schools in many areas we have visited. I think this is a big cultural asset in implementing the line of the three revolutions—ideological, technical and cultural—under the guidance of President Kim Il Sung.

Everywhere we went, shops or restaurants, we were warmly received, and ordinary citizens who happened to be there behaved very politely towards us. So I think we have played the part of a goodwill mission while fulfilling our duty as reporters. We NHK correspondents have cooperated with many reporters and officials of the Korean Central Broadcasting Committee in the coverage of the championships, helping each other in the transcription of the games on the spot. In this course we got many friends as ones in the same line of profession. The chief aim of our visit to Pyongyang is to cover the 35th Worlds. But because our stay has been short, we could not report about many things. Nevertheless, we have done our best to introduce the actual conditions in the Republic to the Japanese people. The situation in this Republic, a "near but far country" to us, is little known to the Japanese people. This is by no means favourable to mutual understanding between the two peoples. Therefore, we will do everything in our power to make our coverage a great success.

Part of Pyongyang



African Countries Exploit and Utilize Underground Resources for National Prosperity

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The developing countries of the third world must not only protect their resources from the imperialists' plunder but also actively exploit and effectively utilize their rich resources for national prosperity and progress and for the betterment of the people's lives."

African countries, building a new life under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence, not only protect their natural resources from imperialist-colonialist plunder but actively exploit and effectively utilize them for the building of a new society.

The African continent is called the "world's treasurehouse" for the abundance of useful minerals.

But, in the past the African people failed to utilize such rich underground resources for national prosperity. On the contrary, they brought bitter sufferings to Africans.

Enforcing the brutal colonial rule, the colonialists barbarously oppressed and exploited the Africans and plundered underground resources at random.

But colonial slavery was not permanent. The African people broke off colonial yoke through the national liberation struggle.

Most of African countries won national independence and began to build a new society.

Today the underground resources, once an object of imperialist-colonialist plunder for enrichment, are effectively used to build a new life.

African countries are taking active measures to protect and effectively use their natural resources for the development of the national economy and national prosperity.

While eliminating the footholds of imperialist plunder in the mining industry, they are vigorously prospecting and developing underground resources.

Guinea-Bissau discovered new deposits of bauxite and apatite and are exploiting them actively.

In recent years Tanzania found a new deposit of natural gas and Ivory Coast discovered a new deposit of petroleum at the sea bed.

Madagascar, the Congo, Zaire, Senegal and Upper Volta are actively prospecting and exploiting underground resources including bauxite, petroleum, mica and iron ore.

African countries are now establishing underground resource-prospecting and exploiting companies and enterprises, increasing investment.

They are also taking measures to train geological prospectors.

They pay deep attention to the development of the processing industry to increase ore output.

Recently Mozambique set up a new state-run coal mining enterprise to produce more coal.

A cement factory in this country turns out hundreds of thousands of tons of cement every year from domestic raw materials.

The colonialists said that without them Africans could not manage factories and mines. But today in Mozambique the economy is developing and mineral output is much greater than in the pre-independence years.

Algeria is effectively using its abundant natural gas for the building of a new society.

African countries newly establish petroleum and mining companies and introduce advanced mining techniques and machines and equipment to increase mineral output. Through this struggle mining and processing industries are developing and the foundations of national industry are being laid.

Tri-continental Peoples Fight against Imperialist Oppression and Domination

Today the imperialists are trying more cunningly to bring the newly independent countries again under colonial yoke.

But everywhere on three continents they are hit hard by the peoples of the non-aligned countries, the developing countries, fighting for independence against imperialism.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"However hard the imperialists may try to paralyse the revolutionary consciousness of the people and stamp out the anti-imperialist struggle under the signboard of 'peace', their anti-imperialist struggle will continue to grow in strength."

The peoples of the three continents are advancing vigorously along the road of independence against all sorts of domination and subjugation, well aware that they can uphold national independence and sovereignty and build a new, progressive and prosperous society only through resolute struggle against imperialism.

Iran, while consolidating the historic victory of the people's revolution which ended feudal monarchy and imperialist domination, continues with the anti-imperialist struggle and follows anti-imperialist and independent policies in internal and external affairs in order to build a new, free and prosperous society.

The Iranian Provisional Government nationalized all the properties of the emperor and his family and announced that Iran will never play the role of "gendarme" of imperialism in the Persian Gulf which it played under the imperial regime. The director-general of the Iranian National Oil Company proclaimed that they will expel 14 oil monopolies of imperialists from Iran. The Iranian Provisional Government decided to sever diplomatic, economic and trade relations with Israel and the South African racists.

The Government of Malta took a just step to completely dismantle the foreign military base in its territory. This is a brilliant fruition of the long struggle for safeguarding the independence and sovereignty of the country and proves a hard blow to the imperialists.

The people of Grenada established a democratic revolutionary government after overthrowing the reactionary dictatorship which had followed anti-popular policies with the imperialists.

All this proves clearly that no force on earth can check the revolutionary struggle of the peoples for defending national independence and sovereignty against imperialism and their anti-imperialist revolutionary consciousness is growing stronger every day.

The non-aligned countries, the developing countries, are strongly calling for continuing to resolutely fight against imperialist aggression and intervention, upholding the banner of anti-imperialism and independence.

The struggles of the tri-continental peoples for national independence and sovereignty against imperialism are linked closely by their common desire and purpose.

This is proved by the fact that many countries are keeping close ties with each other, appealing to strengthen their solidarity and cooperation for the cause of anti-imperialism and independence.

African frontline countries made their determination to unite and fight the southern African racists, a task force of imperialism, and Nigeria severely punished a South African racists' tanker which illegally intruded into its territorial waters.

The just struggle of the tri-continental peoples against imperialist domination and oppression is actively supported and encouraged by the peace-loving people of the world.

They are not alone in their struggle and they will surely achieve national independence through their stubborn struggle against imperialism.

The people's struggle will continue as long as there are imperialist exploitation and oppression, invasion and interference.

The sacred struggle of the tri-continental peoples for the cause of anti-imperialism and independence will further strengthen to be crowned with brilliant victory.

DO YOU KNOW?

Song Tale

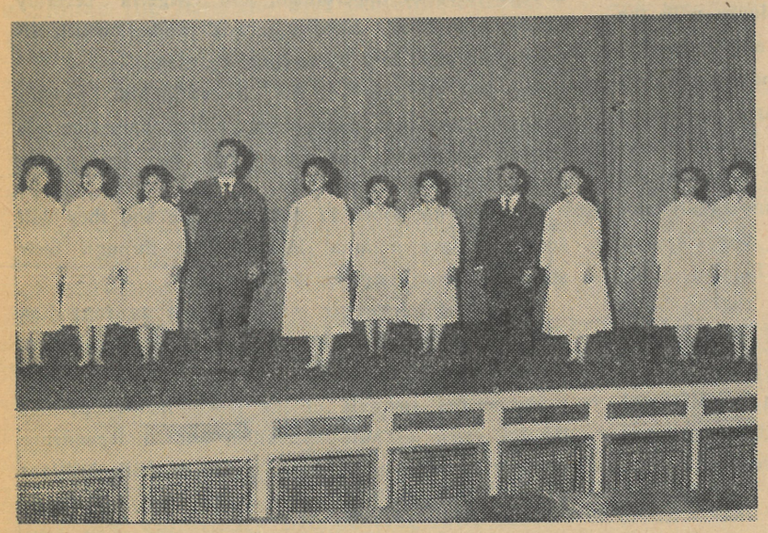
Song tale is a form of musical representation of a short story with song and words.

It was created and developed by our amateur art circles of working people to meet the aesthetic requirement to describe the stirring realities of today by diverse means of artistic expression.

The chief means of expression in song tale is song. Song is sung from beginning to end to give musical expression to the tale, thereby making hearers clearly understand the motif of the tale. Dialogue is auxiliary. Words are a supplementary means of expression and create life environments giving rise to song and make the ideological content of the song clear.

The song tale treats an aspect of life giving poetic exultation. It consists of two, three or more songs and the leading song is changed, developed and repeated to ensure a pleasing ensemble.

Today this style of artist expression is widely used in the art circle activity of our working people to explain the teaching of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and our Party's policy, their embodiment, and rouse the people to their implementation.



People's Palace of Culture

The People's Palace of Culture stands in the Chollima Street, on the Potong River in Pyongyang, the revolutionary capital. It is a grand centre for the ideological and cultural education of our people.

It was built in April 1974 for our people under the deep concern of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

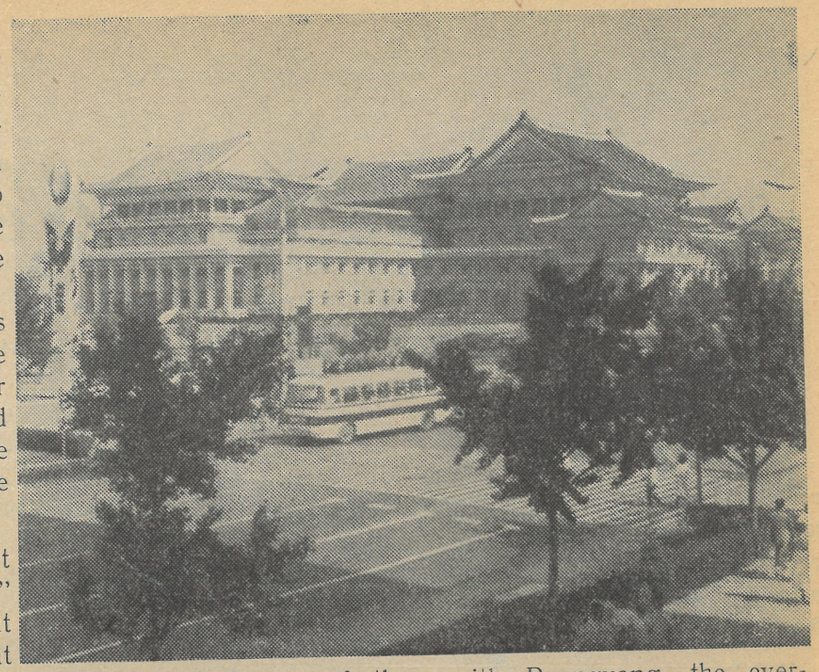
It is twice as large as the Pyongyang Grand Theatre.

This monumental building has the curved roofs of Korean style spread like the wings of a crane and is topped by small or big pavilions. It has more than 500 halls and rooms, big or small, including a 3,000-odd-seating meeting hall, a round-table conference hall, a confab hall, a banquet hall, study rooms, a cinema and an exhibition hall.

All halls and rooms are modernly illumined and ventilated. Outside walls of the palace and many places inside are decorated with big mosaics and pictures showing the indomitable stamina and happy life of our people who march vigorously under the brilliant guidance of the great leader.

Our constructors built this grand and graceful palace on our blueprint with our technique, equipment and materials under the wise guidance and meticulous care of the great leader.

The great leader named it "People's Palace of Culture" and taught how to use it for the people, saying that meeting, lecture, book or photo exhibition, etc., should be held here.



The palace, born of the great love of the fatherly leader, will stand forever with Pyongyang, the ever-prosperous revolutionary capital.

"ROK Army" Officer Comes Over to Northern Half of the Republic

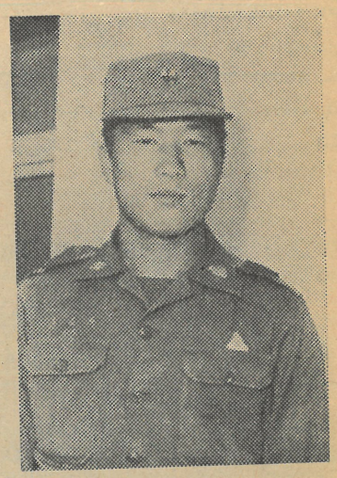
Recently an officer of the "ROK Army" came over to the northern half of the Republic across the Military Demarcation Line.

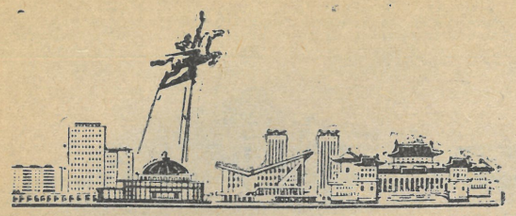
He is lieutenant Yun Chi Gi, 23, leader of the second platoon, third company, engineering battalion under the East Coast Garrison Headquarters of the "ROK Army."

He said that he had long revered Marshal Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation, and longed for the northern half of the Republic led by him.

He said he felt indignant at the south Korean authorities openly breaking up the north-south dialogue and driving the middle and low ranking officers and men of the "ROK Army" into war preparations, while building a reinforced concrete wall bisecting the fatherland along the whole length of the Demarcation Line at a time when the whole land is gripped by an ardent desire for national reunification. And he stated that he came over to the north without delay by seizing upon a good chance after he was mobilised in the construction of military police posts in the demilitarized zone.

He is now spending pleasant days amid warm welcome of the people of the northern half of the Republic.





News

Large Bathhouse under Construction

A large bathhouse with a total floor space of 25,000 square metres is rising on the Potong River, in Pyongyang, the revolutionary capital. It will be provided with modern hygienic and service facilities and a swimming pool.

The four-storeyed bathhouse with the accommodations for 1,000 will have tens of modernly-equipped bathrooms, small and large—sweating and water and machine-massaging rooms.

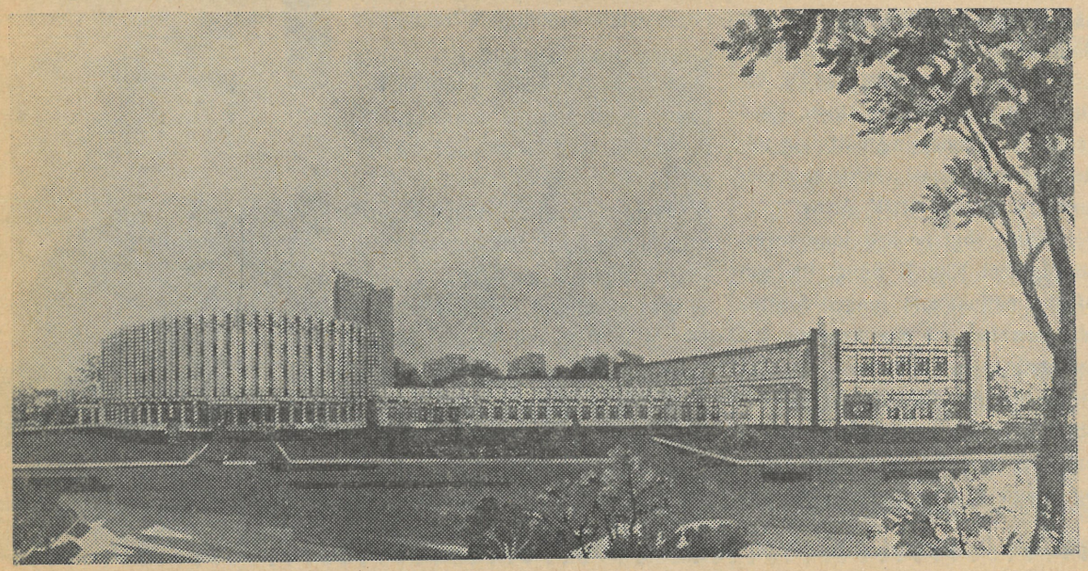
The indoor swimming pool with a 1,500-seating capacity will be modernly equipped for international contests.

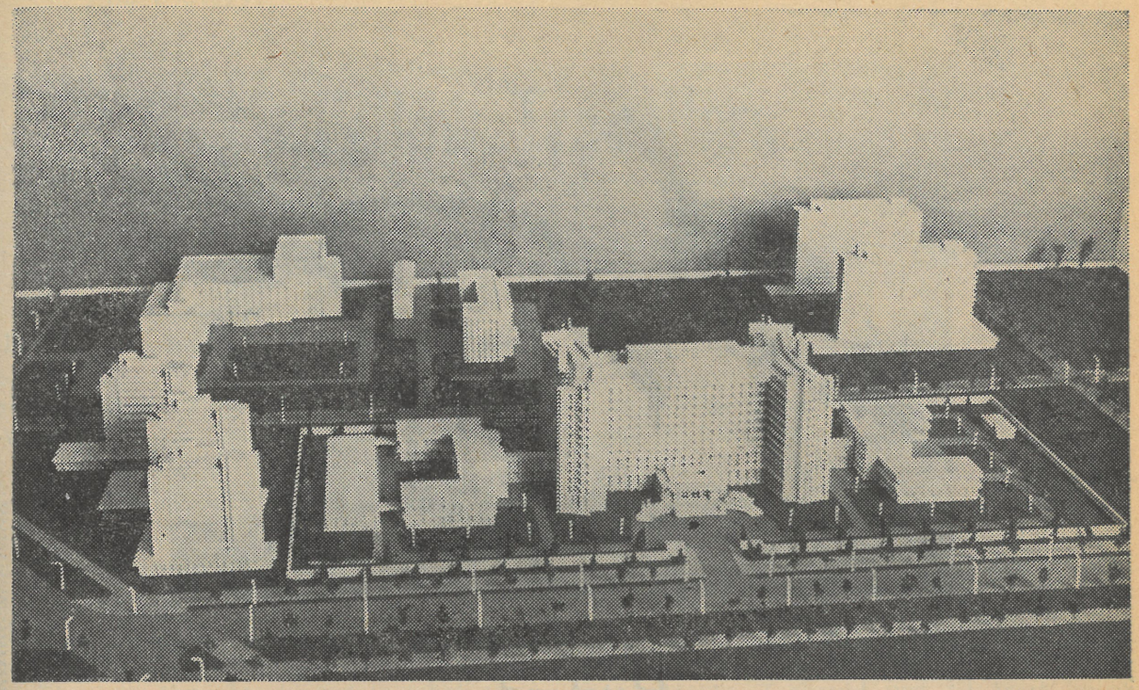
The bathhouse will have a wading pool and such service facilities as barber's, a beauty salon and a restaurant.

Outside the bathhouse modern fountains are to be built, which will shoot up water high into the sky, adding to the grandeur of the city.

The construction of the bathhouse which began in mid-May is going ahead at a rapid tempo thanks to the efforts of the capital builders.

The constructors are resolved to finish the project in a short time at the "Pyongyang speed," a new Chollima speed.





Modern Maternity Hospital Goes Up

According to the popular health policy of our Party a modern 11-storeyed maternity hospital with a total floor space of 50,000 square metres is under construction in east Pyongyang.

It is of great importance in making Pyongyang, the revolutionary capital, more magnificent and modern and protecting the lives of the working women and promoting their health.

It will have treatment rooms and maternity wards and big and small supplementary buildings.

It will have accommodations for 1,000. Each ward will be provided with furnishings to ensure proper temperature and humidity, toilet and lavatory conveniences and with best facilities for the promotion of health of the newborn babies.

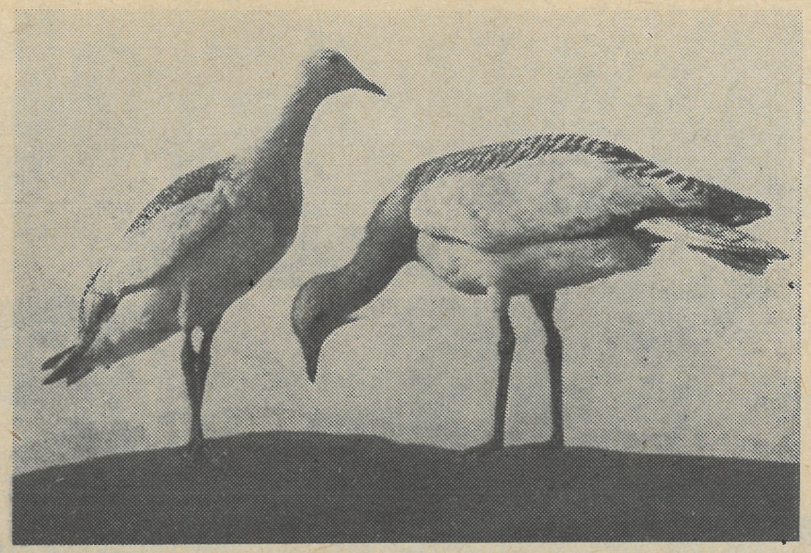
Each ward has two beds.

This hospital will have comprehensive gynecopathy diagnosis and treatment rooms. And the operating rooms will be equipped with automatically-controlled or industrial TV-controlled appliances. Thus it will play a big role in treatment, the development of medical science and the training of medical workers.

The capital youth shock brigade and working people are promoting the construction of the hospital at a high speed.

To lay the foundation, the constructors finished only in three days 40,000 cubic metres of earth digging and 70,000 cubic metres of concrete tamping which would have taken over ten days.

They are full of a firm resolution to complete it in a short time by working at the Chollima speed plus the speed campaign.



Bustard

In autumn our east and west coasts, the vast tideland along the west coast in particular, are alive with snipes, wild geese, wild ducks, cranes and other migratory birds, offering a wonderful spectacle.

One of such migratory birds attracts special attention. It is bustard. Though its body is fairly massive, it stands not so high. It is coloured yellowish in the back, wings and tail. The neck is grey and the abdomen white.

It stays in our country during the winter and goes back to the boreal breeding ground in spring.

A bird of the crane order, it averages 5 to 7.5 kg in weight, occasionally 10 kg. Its three-toed leg is too short for its massive body. The male has beard-like stiff long feather under the beak.

Usually bustards live in open fields in threes or fours, sometimes tens. But they often flock together in 40s to 50s, mainly in South Pyongan Province. This is why they were made a typical game bird in this province from ancient times.

From the 1950s their number decreased sharply. So our country has protected them as a natural monument from 1956.

Fellow Travellers

Kim Byong Hun

It was last year. I was on my way home from the plenary meeting of the Provincial Party Committee.

What had been decided at the meeting for our county was no ordinary task; so, before starting the homeward journey, I put through a long distance call to the county seat. I wanted an executive meeting of the county Party committee the following morning.

Even in the train I kept repeating again and again the decisions taken at the meeting. Then my thoughts turned to what proposals I should lay before the county executive meeting. The task was a hard one for our mountainous county.

After racking my brain for some time a few basic directions and methods began to take shape in my head.

I began to picture one by one the members of the executive body who would be there tomorrow morning, along with the tasks that each could do. Then, as if they had been facing me, I said:

"Well, what d'you think?"

I could see every face more clearly, yet no one gave me clear-cut answer. Yes, everyone looked serious enough—I suppose it was from the seriousness of the tasks. But they all seemed hesitant; maybe they were thinking there must be taken more concrete measures.

But I should not blame them; after all, I myself was thinking along the same line. There was yet much to be desired in the plans which I had thought out. I must consider the plans more seriously and work out realistic ones...

Thinking this way, I turned my eyes to look outside.

The train was passing out of a deep valley and rushing through an open stretch of country. The warm June air carried a bittersweet smell of the mugwort. And from the loudspeaker in the train came some orchestral music.

"Well, I guess I need more thinking! After all, what our county must do is no mean job.... Maybe, I should just let them know about the decisions and resolutions tomorrow. Perhaps then we can have some general discussions on the question. Then I should ask them to study more..."

With these thoughts, I lit a cigarette and stood up.

In the front part of the coach a group of passengers were having a gay time with a child. The kid was beautifully dressed and people were enjoying the youngster's play. There were a few grandpas in the seats next to mine. They had a bottle of ginger wine out on the little table attached to the window sill. I must say they were in high spirits.

I stepped eventually towards the vestibule, where I found several young boys and girls. They were singing some jolly song unfamiliar to me. It must have been a popular song; I could not catch the words except these:

Oh, youth! Our happiness!
From the difficult struggle and trials,
It did grow...

The strong breeze tousled their hair, but no one seemed to mind. They kept on with their singing. Youth! Difficult struggles and trials! What meaningful words they were, I thought to myself. Their song cleared my head of heavy thoughts, and a sense of serenity possessed me.

The singing sounded more powerful to the fading sound of the long whistle of the train.

Now we were drawing into a village station.

As soon as the train pulled into the station, these youngsters jumped off and rushed to the volleyball court in the compound. In no time the white ball was flying back and forth over the net. Now, they were excited all over again—this time over the volleyball game.

But soon there was the bell. The train was about to resume its journey.

Suddenly shouts were heard in the direction of the station. Naturally everybody's attention was turned there.

A young girl with some sort of a can in her right hand and a bag in the other was rushing towards the train. The ticketman was running after her swinging his punch in the air and yelling:

"I'm telling you, you can't do this!"

The girl turned and gave a quick look to the man, then she ran faster. When the ticketman caught up with her—now his hand was on her can—she was about ten steps from the train. Abruptly she turned round to face the man. She was short of breath from running. To my surprise, she spoke in a low, gentle voice.

"Why are you like this? I told you it's alright!" With pleading eyes she looked at the ticketman. The fresh trim-fitting dress set off the girl's good figure, making her more attractive. Dark canvas shoes were in her small feet which were poised for pounding off any moment. On her head she wore a blue scarf tied in a knot at the back, which, with her rolled plaits, looked rather big.

The girl's full face, her complexion tinged with a little tan, was health itself. The deep-set sparkling eyes, her long brows—everything about her gave a sense of fresh vigour attracting people's attention.

Evidently, the young ticketman too could not look her in the face, long. He dropped his eyes and put down the can he had taken away from her. He was yelling no more.

"I told you this is not allowed..."

"Please let me go. If I don't go today, all this will die. You shouldn't do everything mechanically!"

"Well, I like that. So I do things mechanically, eh?"

Evidently, to the young man the word "mechanically" went against the grain. Blood rushed to his face.

"If you think following the regulations is being mechanical, it is alright by me! But, the answer is still No. Definitely, No!"

By this time the girl was agitated, too.

"You always bring out the rules. There are no such rules."

"No? Why don't you read the regulations put on the bulletin board. There is one in the waiting room, too. It says in black and white: "No passenger is allowed to board the train carrying live animals..."

"Well! So..."

The girl was groping for a fitting answer. For a minute or so she was silent, then suddenly she took one step towards her opponent, and said: "I read the regulations. But this is different." Now she was pointing to her can.

"These are not live animals. These are spawn. Do you hear me? If what you say is true, I bet you don't even let people carry eggs into the train. Then how about haddock roe? Aren't they what you call live animals? You know, you really make me laugh!"

Then the girl really laughed. Now it was the young fellow who had to do some thinking before he could answer. He just stood there dumbfounded.

At the moment the train blew a long whistle. It was ready to start.

The startled girl, before anybody could do anything, snatched up the can sitting on the platform and in a flash dashed towards the steps where I was standing. Holding the can with both hands, one on the top and the other at the bottom, she tried to put it carefully in the vestibule. Hurriedly I took it over; and I must confess, I almost fell over. Why? Because it was so heavy. When I placed the can on the floor the train began to roll slowly out.

"Now, be careful! You'd better give me the bag, too!"

I took the bag with my left hand, then with the other I lifted the girl onto the step.

The young ticketman who followed her a few steps, stopped and said, "How do you like that?"

I found the bag was still in my hand, which I returned to her. It was a funny bag; a bicycle air pump was sticking out at one end, and there was also something like a bottle inside. Now she turned to me with a pleasant smile and thanked me. Then she put down the bag by the can and stuck her head out of the door and shouted in the direction where the young man was standing:

"I'm very sorry, please forgive me!" And she really did look sorry. Yet, she could not hide her joy—now everything was all right. She even heaved a long sigh of relief! Beads of perspiration were on her nose and neck, which she lightly mopped with a white handkerchief she took out from the pocket of her dress. Whenever the breeze rose a mop of her hair trembled.

The glaring sun must have shown in her eyes for she squinted slightly but kept staring at the clear stream running parallel with the rails. Occasionally she lifted halfclosed eyes to the lofty mountains in the distance or the cloudless sky. She seemed enjoying the fresh, cool air to her heart's content.

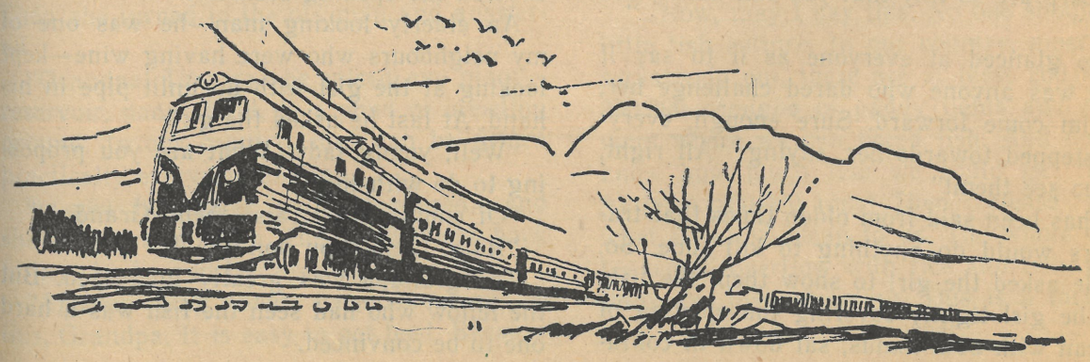
Before I knew it, I was working hard to make this girl out. First of all, she had made me a conspirator in breaking railway regulations. Then I wondered how all this business of the can of spawn, the air pump, and the bag fitted in. I guessed this and I guessed that. Maybe it is a black marketeer's bag (but there is no such thing as a black marketeer now). Maybe she is moving... I gave up.

Suddenly she turned round and crouched by the can, the top of which was covered with a piece of gauze and tied round with a string.

The girl untied the string and removed the gauze. For some time she kept peeping into the can through the opening before she took a thermometer out of it. A thermometer, mind you! By now I was more puzzled than ever.

She carefully read the thermometer. Evidently, the results pleased her for she smiled. Her looks seemed to say everything was under control and now she could relax.

I was not the only one who was curious. All the young people who had been at the



entrance too at the time took a great interest in this girl's tin can. So, when she opened the can everyone wanted to have a peep at it. Their heads almost bumped each other. But all I could see—at least I thought so—was water. That was all.

Then I remembered the argument this girl had had with the ticketman. She said she was carrying something like spawn. Did she say haddock roe, or something else? But I know what fish eggs look like. Certainly they don't look like water. So, I could not restrain myself any longer:

"Did you say they were spawn?"

Everyone present looked at her face as if demanding a yes-or-no answer. Suddenly—quite unlike her—she blushed. Without saying anything she covered the opening and tied the string round it tightly. Now a tall fellow with a funny hair-cut, rolled his big eyes and said, "It must be pickled roe!"

"Pickled roe!" exclaimed the girl, lifting her eyes to stare at the fellow—her expression seemed to say, "Don't be funny!" But she lowered her eyes and murmured:

"To tell you the truth, I told the ticketman a fib. There are some 50,000 young carp in the can."

"50,000!"

"What? Carp? Oh, stop kidding!"

Everyone expressed surprise, but evidently she disliked what someone said about "kidding," as she stood up and said:

"Nobody is joking. I'm serious. There are young carp. They are only three days old. The carp are so tiny that you can hardly see them."

She glanced at everyone as if to say if there was anyone who dared challenge her, let him come forward. Sure enough, everyone stepped towards her, saying: "All right, let me see them!"

It has been said from olden times that travellers would do anything to kill time. So, people asked the girl to show them the fish, but the girl tightly covering the opening of the can with both hands, sat down in confusion.

"I'll let you see them. But they are young fish and I cannot show them to you all. So one should see for the rest. How about you, Pa?"

She called me "pa." Of course, I could be called "pa." After all I was nearing fifty and was greying at the temples. But still! Yet, I felt I could take no offence at what she called me. And there was no time for that as she untied the can again. Now, crouching by her I peered into the can as she bade. But still all I could see was nothing but liquid, maybe water. And I told her so. She said:

"Now, Pa! You should stand with your back to the sun and look into the can carefully. Look at one spot. Now you see them, don't you?"

She even tried to help me adjust my position saying, "This way, Pa," "No, this way, Pa." Though I did not like the word "pa," I adjusted my position as she ordered, and, sure enough, I saw something—something, so tiny that you can hardly see unless you strain your eyes. And there was a whole mass of them. I exclaimed:

"Yeah, yeah! I see them now!"

The girl looked so pleased with my discovery. But the husky fellow—I mean the fellow with a funny hair-cut—was dubious. He insisted that he would have a peep, too.

"What do you know! They are moving alright!"

The fellow was startled. Now the girl was assured—her face wreathed in smiles, she covered the opening securely.

An elderly looking man—he was one of my neighbours who were having wine—kept looking at the girl with an unlit pipe in his hand. At last he asked the girl:

"Well, young lady! What are you proposing to do with them?"

"Of course, we'll raise them, Grandpa!"

"Raise them! You don't say!"

The grandpa was greatly impressed. But the fellow who had seen the fish was a hard one to be convinced.

"Yeah, but how long will it take them to grow into fish?"

"My! You are certainly impatient, aren't you? Everything when it is young doesn't look like much of anything. Did you ever see a young tiger? It isn't any bigger than a cat. The fish may look small now, but in two years you will see. They will be as big around as your arm!"

"Come, come, now! You don't mean that!"

"Of course, I mean what I'm saying. In two years a carp will weigh half a kilogram, then in three years one kilogram. So, do you know how much fish I have here now? Believe it or not, I've some 25 to 50 tons of fish!"

She acted as if she actually had fifty tons of fish then and there. She kept shaking her forefinger vigorously at the can while she spoke. But the tall fellow was as skeptical as ever.

He was a hard-boiled one. He said:

"Take it easy! Now I've heard everything. But it just sounds like building a house on sand."

His remarks really made the girl angry. Her pleasant, excited face paled for a second. Seeing this, the grandpa interposed.

"Now, now, young fellow! That's enough of joking... Now, tell me, my girl. How will you raise them? What do you feed them on?"

The old man evidently was greatly interested in her carp. He elbowed his way to the girl. The angry girl still kept staring at the young fellow. Evidently she wanted to say something, but was restraining herself. Then she turned to the old man and answered.

"Grandpa! They can be raised any place—reservoir, paddy field, in a pond or breeding ground. In our country, they can be grown practically everywhere. Then..."

By now her anger had disappeared, and she was herself again. The colour came back to her cheeks and her eyes shone.

"Another thing about carp breeding is this, Grandpa. It is easy to get feed. Because they eat almost anything. First of all, they eat microorganisms in the water, mosquito larva, and all insects that harm rice. And they eat weeds too."

"It sounds too good to be true!"

This was from the husky fellow who was craning his neck from the back row. To this, the girl answered smilingly:

"That's right! Besides, the excrement of carp is good for soil, too. But, of course, it is still better, if we give them feed—they eat almost anything, vegetable or animal matter. Any grass—not poisonous, of course—is good. Then pupae, earthworms, tadpoles are also good."

She sounded as if she was making a speech before a big crowd. She was gesturing enthusiastically. Why, we're having a lecture on carp breeding in the train, I thought.

She even unzipped her bag to take out a fairly good-sized book—you guessed it, it was a book "On Carp Breeding." Thumbing through the pages she held up the book for everyone to see. There were pictures showing every phase of carp breeding. Now she was completely carried away. She was no longer so strict with the can. She let everyone have a peep at it!

The old man drinking wine, a man who seemed to be a peasant and I asked her most questions.

Showing no sign of fatigue she rattled on. Only now and then she took out her handkerchief to wipe off perspiration. This was her conclusion:

"...Now, may I say this. No one should belittle fish culture. In our country, most conservatively put, there are at least 200,000 to 300,000 *chongbo* of paddy fields and reservoirs where we can breed fish. And do you know how much fish we could get there? At least 200,000 tons! Then, please think what it would mean to us. The whole country would overflow with rice and fish. Don't think I'm just dreaming. This is a fact. All this is just around the corner."

Her words were so assuring and moving, and, as I looked at her agitated face and her burning eyes, I was tempted to think nothing was so worthwhile as a fish breeder. She almost made me feel that I should become a fish breeder right away!

I was not alone in this, I am sure. The grandpa and the middle-aged peasant repeatedly told her that, when they went back to their cooperative farms, they would ask their cooperative chairmen to expand fish breeding. Then they thanked her. The old man told her he would surely urge his cooperative farm to expand fish breeding. The girl was so touched by this she said:

"Thanks a lot, Grandpa! Please do that!"

"Why should you thank me? It is I who should thank you!"

Now all the listeners who had gathered shook hands with the girl and returned to their seats. Greatly relaxed, the girl watched them go back to their seats. Then I said:

"Now, come with me. There is a vacant seat by me."

"Thanks a lot. But I'm alright. I'd rather be out here. Because the air is fresh here and it is good for my fish. Oh, my! What am I doing?"

I could not figure out what had come over her. She quickly opened the can and removed the thermometer again. Her radiant face clouded. Hurriedly she took out the air pump from her bag. Then putting the tube into the can, she began to work the pump. I just stood there watching her.

Now I understood. She was giving the fish oxygen. I said to myself—this girl had thought of everything. How clever and thoughtful she is!

The girl worked the pump faster. Perspiration rolled down her neck. I offered to help.

"Give me the pump. And you hold the tube tight."

"Thanks, but I'm alright!"

"Give it to me!"

I took the pump from her. Presently there was heard bubbling in the can. The air was going in all right. Now the girl, evidently feeling better, smiled again.

When I finished the pumping I returned to my seat, too.

The train was now in a deep valley again. I took out a novel from my bag; but somehow my mind could not settle on the book, and the print seemed to dance before my eyes.

I kept thinking about the girl and fish breeding. I rose to my feet and went out again where she was.

The girl was sitting on a step with a thick book on her lap. But she was not reading—it seemed her mind was far away some place.

Somehow I felt sorry for her. I offered to watch the fish for her, so she could go inside and have a little rest. I squatted down beside her and looked into her eyes. She was completely absorbed in her own thoughts, and did not even realize I was there. But what startled me most was that those dark eyes staring into the distance were clouded with tears. I asked:

"What's wrong? Are you all right?"

Now the surprised girl, quickly brushing away her tears, answered:

"Oh, I'm sorry! Is that you, Pa?"

She even tried to smile but again she turned her eyes to the distant sky following the rapidly disappearing ranges behind the train.

I stole a glance at the book she was reading. It was a novel. By the number of the page, I knew she was almost at the end of it. And instantly I knew what it was all about. I sat down by her and picked up the book.

Leafing through the book, I remarked in a jesting tone.

"My! A girl like you shedding tears over a novel?"

But there was no immediate response. She did turn around in the end to face me, but I could see she was still rather shaken.

(To Be Continued)

Textile-Machine Parts Production Increases

Helping and leading each other forward

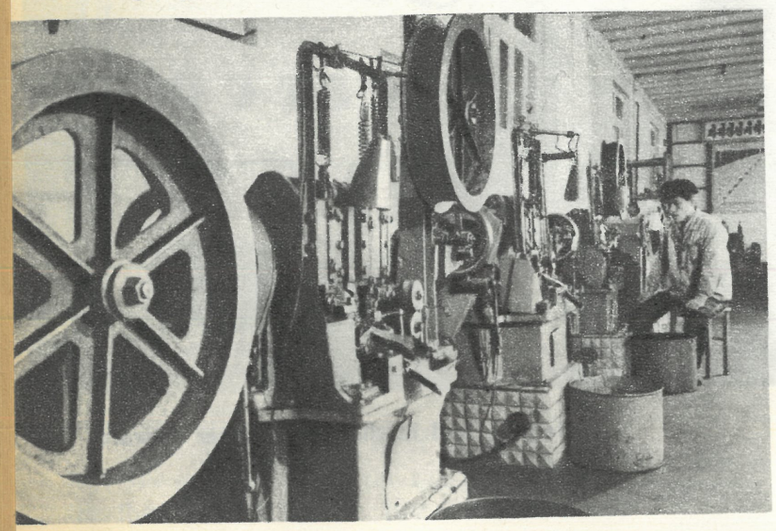
The Pyongyang Textile-Machine Parts Combine has over 10 workshops. Its products are all good in quality.

The workers and technicians of the combine have mechanized or semi-automated almost all production processes in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance.

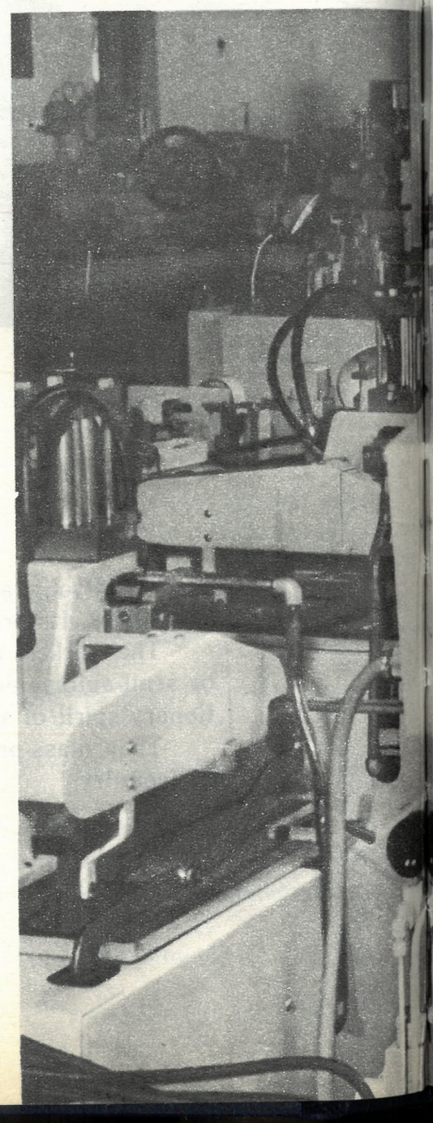
They mass-produce textile-machine parts for textile mills in the country.

Opinions are exchanged to improve the quality of resin spools

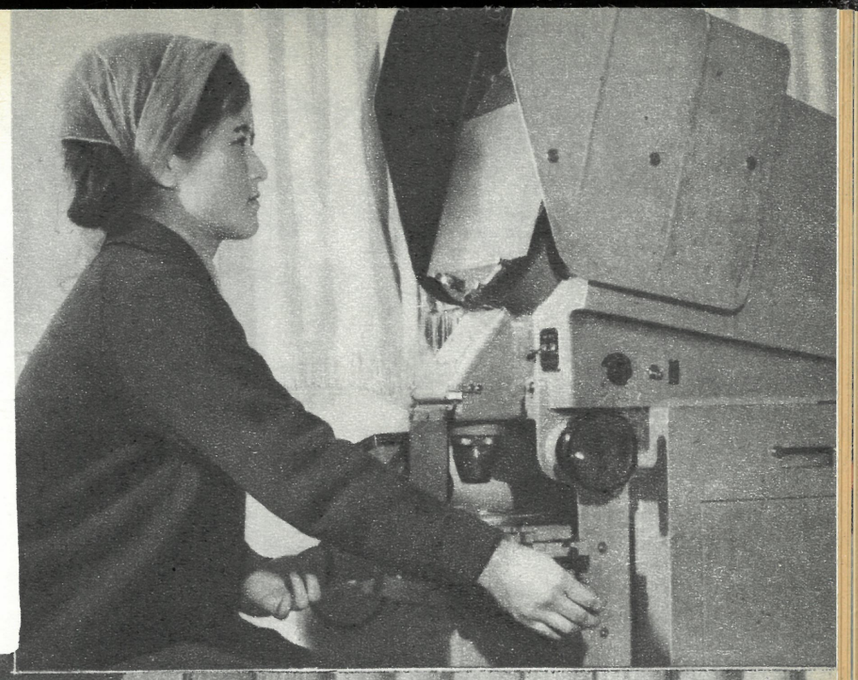
Runners with high precision are produced in large quantities



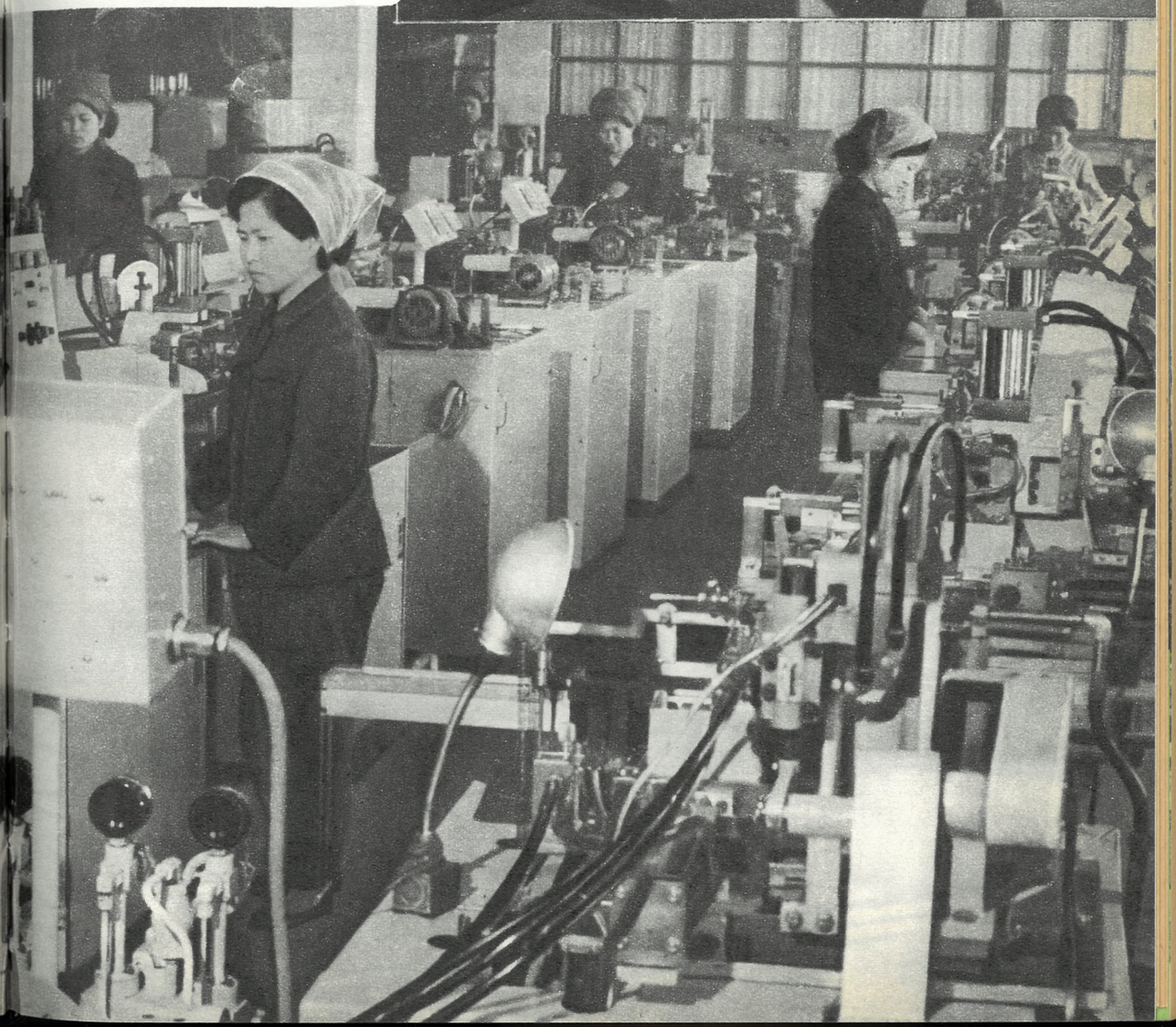
Reed production has been automated



Testers are used in all processes



The modern needle workshop



Experimental workers strive to guarantee the precision of the needles for knitwear

Workers and technicians in creative cooperation

INFORMATION
ON THE JOINT MEETING OF THE POLITICAL COMMITTEE OF THE CC OF THE WORKERS' PARTY OF KOREA AND THE CENTRAL PEOPLE'S COMMITTEE OF THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Pyongyang, DPRK